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# SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH

GIVING THE PRONUNCIATION OF EACH  
WORD.

BY

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## PART II.

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THE GYMNASTIC SYSTEM  
OF THE  
GREAT BRITAIN

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MICHAEL O'CLARY.

“Do cum glorie de, agas onora na h-eireann.”

THE GYMNASTIC SYSTEM OF THE GREAT BRITAIN

BY

W. H. D.

THE GYMNASTIC SYSTEM OF THE GREAT BRITAIN

1812

THE GYMNASTIC SYSTEM OF THE GREAT BRITAIN

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## PREFACE.

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THE rapid sale of Part I. of these lessons is another proof of the fact that there are thousands of Irish people who are not ashamed of their native language, and who do not confine themselves to useless laments over its neglected state, but are prepared to *do* something to encourage its study and use. Even at present the number of real students of Gaelic is ten times what it was only two years ago, and a continued increase for another short time would make it possible to publish, without pecuniary loss, useful and attractive Irish books, and, by degrees, the best of the old Gaelic literature.

To those who have brought the lessons to the notice of their friends, I return my best thanks. A great deal could be done if National teachers, managers of schools, journalists, and others of local influence, were made aware how easy it is now to acquire a good knowledge of the language. At present people have to be induced to learn, and pressed very hard to teach, the language whose decay they profess to deplore. Even under the present rules of the National Schools, teachers can do a great deal for the language, with very little trouble to themselves and with substantial pecuniary rewards.

During the past year several classes, both large and small, have been organized in various parts of Ireland, and in America the Gaelic Societies have set to work with renewed energy in many of the chief cities.

I cannot omit mention of an event of such importance to the Irish language as the establishment this year of a Celtic chair in the Catholic University of Washington, and its endowment by the generosity of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

I am particularly indebted to my friends, Mr. James Cogan and Mr. John MacNeill, of the Gaelic League, for their kindness in correcting the proofs and drawing up the index of these lessons during my absence in America.

Notes and Queries regarding the lessons should be sent to the *Gaelic Journal*, published by the Gaelic League, College Green, Dublin.

EUGENE O'GROWNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

*Lá na féile Brighde, 1895.*



## SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH.

### PHONETIC KEY.

#### I.—THE VOWELS.

<i>In the Key-words, the letters:</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English, words</i>
1. aa	a	half ; calf
2. ae	ae	gaelic
3. ee	ee	feel ; see
4. au	au	naught ; taught
5. ǒ	o	note ; coke
6. oo	oo (long)	tool ; room
7. a	a	bat ; that
8. e	e	let ; bell
9. i	i	hit ; fill
10. o	o	knot ; clock
11. ũ	u	up ; us
12. u	oo (short)	hood ; took (same sound as u in full)

It is useful to note that the sound (No. 6) of *oo* in *poor* is the same as the sound of *u* in *rule*; while the sound (No. 11) of *u* in *up*, *us*, is the same as that of *o* in *son*, *done*. It will be noticed that the same numbers are attached to the same sounds in both tables.

#### II.—THE OBSCURE VOWEL-SOUND. THE SYMBOLS ǎ and ě.

There is in Irish, as in English, a vowel-sound usually termed "obscure." In the word "tolerable

the *a* is pronounced so indistinctly that from the mere pronunciation one could not tell what is the vowel in the syllable. The symbols *ă* and *ě* will be used to denote this obscure vowel-sound. The use of two symbols for the obscure vowel-sound will be found to have advantages. The student should, therefore, remember that the symbols *ă* and *ě* represent one obscure vowel-sound, and are *not* to be sounded as “*a*” and “*e*” in the table of vowels above. Thus, when the Irish for “*a well*,” *toḃar* is said to be pronounced “*thűbăr*,” the last syllable is *not* to be pronounced “*ar*,” but the word is to be sounded as any of the words, “*thubbar*, *thubber*, *thubbur*,” would be in English.

### III.—THE DIPHTHONGS.

<i>In the Key-words, the letters</i>	<i>Are to be sounded like</i>	<i>In the English words</i>
ei	ei	height
ou	ou	mouth
oi	oi	boil
ew	ew	few

### IV.—THE CONSONANTS.

The consonants used in representing the pronunciation of Irish words will be sounded thus:—

*b, f, m, p, v, w, y, as in English.*

*h, as in English, except in dh, th, ch, sh.*

*k, l, n, r, as in English. But additional signs are needed, as explained below.*

*g, as in English, go, give, never soft as in gin.*

*ng, as in English, song, sing, never soft as in singe.*

dh	<i>like</i>	th	<i>in</i>	thy
<i>d</i>	„	<i>d</i>	„	<i>duty</i>
th	„	th	„	<i>thigh</i>
<i>t</i>	„	<i>t</i>	„	<i>tune</i>
<i>r</i>	„	<i>r</i>	„	<i>run</i>

r		(no sound exactly similar in English : see note).	
s	<i>like</i>	s	<i>in</i> so, alas
sh	„	sh	„ shall, lash
l		l	look, lamb
L		thick sound	not in English
l		l	valiant
n		n	noon
N		thick sound	not in English
n		n	new
NG		ng	<i>in</i> long-er
k		k	liking
K		k	looking
g		g	begin
G		g	begun
CH		gh	O'Loughlin
y		guttural sound	not in English
W	{ <i>is in Connaught like w</i>		
	{ „ <i>Munster</i> „ v		
V	{ <i>is in Connaught like v</i>		
	{ silent in <i>Munster</i>		

See Note

The above table is explained in the course of the lessons ; but we may here note that s is never pronounced like z, and that beginners may pronounce NG y, r, like N, G and r.



# SIMPLE LESSONS IN IRISH

## PART II.

—:O:—

### EXERCISE XLIII.

#### § 261. *ḟ* AFTER VOWELS.

When *ḟ* follows *mo*, *ḟo*, the *o* is omitted as,

*m'ḟeur* (*maer*), my grass ;  
*m'ḟion* (*meen*), my wine ;  
*m'ḟear* (*mar*), my man, husband ;  
*m'ḟuit* (*mwil*), my blood ;  
*m'ḟeoiṫ* (*m-yōl*), my flesh ;  
*o'ḟuinneōs* (*dhin-ōg*), thy window.

§ 262. *ḟear* and *bean*, besides meaning “man” and “woman,” are used for “husband” and “wife.”

§ 263. Instead of *leuna* (*laen'ă*), meadow, the word *móinḟeur* (*mōn'aer*), literally bog-grass, is often used.

§ 264. *Atá an ḟeur tirim ins an sḟioból, atá m'ḟeur úr ins an móinḟeur rós. Ní táimis m'ḟear ó'n Oileán úr rós. Tug mé an ḟion do Niall, agus tug m'ḟear an speal do'n duine eile. Ní ḟuit an ḟion ins an siopa. Ní ḟaca mé o'ḟion (deen) in áit ar bít. Atá do sḟuiste síos ins an sḟioból.*

§ 265. Nora, your husband is not in the meadow now, he and my husband are at the well, drinking water. My husband has a big, young horse ; he got the horse in the

meadow. The man came to the meadow, he did not find any person (ouime ΔR bīc) in the meadow. I did not see your husband, I did not see your husband anywhere. I did not see your scythe up in the meadow.

## EXERCISE XLIV.

## § 266. ASPIRATED SOUNDS OF b AND m.

The aspirated sounds of b and m are practically the same.

§ 267. b and m aspirated (*i.e.*, b or bh, m or mh) are pronounced as follows:—

When SLENDER (that is, next e or i) they are pronounced like v.

When FINAL (at the end of a word) they are also pronounced like v.

In other cases they are pronounced like w.

Examples and notes on local peculiarities will now be given.

## § 268. WORDS.

*ΔSΔib (og'-äv), at ye	ΣΔillm (Gal'-iv), Galway	
lib (liv), with ye	bí (vee),	} was, were
sib (shiv), you, ye	raib (rev),	
lmn (lin), with us		

§ 269. bī is the past tense of ΔτΔ; as, ΔτΔ sé óΣ, he *is* young; bī sé óΣ, he *was* young.

§ 270. Raib (rev), was, were. Note (1) that Raib is pronounced irregularly, not (rav), see § 132, but (rev). The reason is that it was formerly spelled Roib, which would be pronounced (rev). (2) Raib is

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\* Munster, og-iv'.

never used except after such particles as *ní*, *not*, as, *ní raib an báid ar an uisce*, the boat was not on the water; or *an*, used in asking questions, as, *an raib an capall ag an doras?* was the horse at the door?

§ 271. In answering questions in Irish no words like "yes" and "no," are used; as,

*An raib nóra ag an tobac?* *Ói.*

Was Nora at the well? (She) was, *i.e.*, Yes.

*An raib Cahal ag dul go Gaillimh?* *Ní raib.*

Was Cahal going to Galway? (He) was not, *i.e.*, No.

#### § 272. OTHER EXAMPLES.

*A bean (ă van)*, his wife; *a breac (ă vrak)*, his trout; *a mic (ă vik)*, o son!

§ 273. *Ná fág do breac ag an doras. An raib Cahal lib ag dul go Gaillimh? Ói, agus fuair sé capall ar an ród, agus táinig sé go Gaillimh linn (with us). Ói Art tinn, agus fuair sé bás. An raib capall aguib? Ní raib, bí bó agus asal agaim. Atá fuinneóg leatán ar an tóin.*

§ 274. We are not going down to Galway, ye are going up to Granard. We have a horse, ye have a coach. Had ye a scythe in the meadow? Was the horse working in the meadow? Dermot was not working with us down in the meadow. Had Nora



a lamb? No, she had a sheep. Had Art a horse? Yes, and he had a coach. My window was clean, thy window was not clean. There was no window at all in the fort.

### EXERCISE XLV.

§ 275. In Munster *ḃ* and *m* at the end of the first syllable of words, are sometimes silent. The previous vowel is then lengthened to make compensation.

*Munster.*

<i>deimín</i>	( <i>dev'-in</i> )	( <i>dei-in</i> )
<i>deimeas</i>	( <i>dev'-ās</i> )	( <i>dei'-ās</i> )
<i>Suibne</i>	( <i>siv'-ně</i> )	( <i>see'-ně</i> )
<i>cuiḃe</i>	( <i>Kiv'-č</i> )	( <i>Kee'-č</i> )
<i>cuirne</i>	( <i>Kiv'-ně</i> )	( <i>Keen'-ě</i> )
<i>duiḃe</i>	( <i>dhiv'-ě</i> )	( <i>dhee'-ě</i> )
<i>Eiblín</i>	( <i>ev'-leen</i> )	( <i>ei'-leen</i> )

This silencing of *ḃ* and *m* takes place (1) when these letters are between vowel sounds, or (2) when preceded by a vowel sound and followed by *l*, *n*, *s*.

These peculiarities should not be imitated by beginners.

### § 276.

<i>go deimín</i> , indeed	<i>Mac Suibne</i> ( <i>mok siv'-ne</i> ),
<i>deimeas</i> , a shears	<i>MacSweeney</i>
<i>Eiblín</i> , Eveleen, Eileen,	<i>cuirne</i> , memory
<i>Ellen</i>	

§ 277. *Ní fuil cuirne ar bít aḡam, fuair mé buille mór trom ó Niall. Bí an olann ar m'uan ós, agus fuair mé deimeas ó Art; anois ní fuil an olann ar an uan. An raib Conn Mac Suibne lib? Ní raib; bí sé le Catal. Ní fuil an deimeas aḡam, tug mé an deimeas do Niall. An raib Conn tinn? Bí, go deimín, agus fuair sé bás. Atá Eiblín ós fós. Atá, go deimín, agus atá ciall aici, agus ní fuil Máire ós, agus ní fuil ciall aici.*

§ 278. I did not see Art MacSweeney on

the island. He was not on the island, he was above on the cliff. I did not see the seagull on the water. Young Art has no memory yet. Con got a heavy blow from Niall, and he had no memory at all. The day is dry. Yes, indeed. Come with us.

## EXERCISE XLVI.

§ 279. At the end of words, *ṽ* and *ṁ* are sounded like *v*.

*cíos* (kees), rent  
*clíab* (klee'-āv), a  
 basket, *cleeve*  
*ṽub* (dhuv), black,  
 black-haired

\**folam* (fuL'-āv), empty  
*lám* (Lauv), the hand  
 \**naom* (Naev), a saint  
*talam* (thol'-āv), land,  
 soil

§ 280. In Ulster *ṽ* and *ṁ* broad, at the end of words, are usually pronounced *w* ; thus, the well-known sentence—

*o'ic ṽam ṽub ub am ar neam*  
 (deeh dhov dhuv uv ov er nav)  
 is (deeh dhou dhoo oo ou er nou) in Ulster.

This was the sentence quoted by an anti-Irish Irish man to prove that no one should learn the language, full of such strange sounds. The sentence was specially constructed for the purpose. It means, "a black ox ate a raw egg in heaven !"

§ 281. *ná cuir do lám in mo póca, atá mo póca folam anois. Bí an naom ar an oileán, agus táinig an long do'n áit, agus ní fáca an naom an long. Atá an talam daor. Ní raib cíos ar bit ar an talam cuir an clíab ar an asat.*

§ 282. Put your hand in your pocket. My hand is small. There is a heavy rent on the place, and the land is not good.

\* *Connaught*, foL'-āv, Neev.

Con is not fair-haired, he is black-haired.  
The bag is not full, the bag is empty. Do  
not leave the basket of turf at the door.

### EXERCISE XLVII.

#### § 283. SOUNDS OF *ṽ* AND *ṁ* CONTINUED.

As we have seen, *ṽ* and *ṁ* at the end of words are sounded as *v*, as *lám* (Lauv), the hand; *naom* (Naev), a saint. When a termination is added to such words the *v* sound remains, as *lámá* (Lauv'ă), hands; *naomta* (Naev'-hă), sanctified.

§ 284. But, as a rule, *ṽ* and *ṁ* broad, anywhere except at the end of words, are sounded like *w*.

§ 285. This *w* sound unites with the previous vowel sound ; thus, *av*, *am* are sounded like (ou) in our phonetic key ; *ov*, *om*, like (ō) ; *uv*, *um* are like (oo) ; *ev*, *em*, like (ou).

*av*, *am* in Ulster=ō, in parts of Munster=oo.

#### § 286.

<i>abáinn</i> (ou'-in), a river	<i>ḡabár</i> (gou'-är), a goat
<i>caḃair</i> (kou'-ir), help	<i>leabár</i> (lou'-är), a book
<i>dóinnall</i> (dhōn'-ăL),	<i>siubál</i> (shoo'-ăl), walking
Donal, Daniel	<i>ubál</i> (oo'-ăL), an apple
<i>ḡabá</i> (gou'-ă), a blacksmith	
<i>rómát</i> (rō-ăth), before thee, <i>used in</i> ceo mÍle	
<i>páilte rómát</i> , 100,000 welcomes before thee.	
<i>muíonn</i> (mwil'-iN), a mill.	
<i>ḡan</i> (gon), without.	

§ 287. *Ḵí muíonn ar an abáinn, agus Ḵí*  
*Dóinnall as obair ins an muíonn. Fuair*  
*Dóinnall ubál ins an eorna, ins an*  
*muíonn ar an abáinn. Átá iasgáire as*  
*siubál síos do'n abáinn anois. Átá an*

ḡabá aḡ obair ins an muilinn. Cuir do leabhar in do póca. Tug Diarmuid an leabhar do Niall. Ní fuair sé leabhar ar bít uaim. Fosgail an leabhar mór. Ní raib an muilinn aḡ obair, bí an abainn san uisge.

§ 288. There is a large salmon below in the river. Donal did not get a salmon in the river, he got a little trout from the fisherman. There is an apple growing above at the door. There are a cow and a goat below in the meadow. I have not a book in my bag, my book is in the barn. A thousand welcomes to (before) you ! There is not any blacksmith (ḡabá ar bít) in the place. The blacksmith gave no help to Niall. The story is not in the book.

#### EXERCISE XLVIII.

§ 289. *ḡ* AND *m* CONTINUED.

In the beginning of words *ḡ* and *m* if slender are pronounced like *v*, if broad are pronounced somewhat like *w*.

§ 290. In Munster *ḡ* and *m* broad, followed by a LONG VOWEL, *á*, *ó*, *ú*, are pronounced *v*.

§ 291. Thus—*mo māḡair*, my mother (*mū wauh'-er*), is in Munster (*mū vauh'-ēr*) This sound we shall mark by a capital *W*.

## EXAMPLES—

Δ ΒΑΘ	ă Waudh	his boat
Δ ΒΡΟΣ	„ Wrōg	„ shoe
Δ ΒΟ	„ Wō	„ cow
Δ ΜΑΤΑΙΡ	„ Wauh'-er	„ mother
Δ ΜΑΛΑ	„ Waul'-ă	„ bag
Δ ΜΟΥΙΡΝΙΝ	„ Woor-neen	O darling
mo BRON	mũ Wrōn	my sorrow

MAC AN ΒΑΙΡΟ (mok ăn Waurd), son of the bard, Ward.

Δ ΜΑΙΡΕ (ă Waur'-ě), O Mary.

Δ ΜΟΥΙΡΕ (ă Wir'-ě), O Mary, the Blessed Virgin. (Hence, wirra-wirra = O Mary Mary).

ΑΤΑΙΡ (ah'-ěr), father.

§ 292. Ní'l 1AS5 AR BIT in mo BĀO ANOIS, ATĀ mo BĀO POLLAM. CUIR AN SGILLING in mo MĀLA. ATĀ mo BRŌ5 DUB. FUAIR MÉ BRŌ5 ŪR INS AN SIOPA. FUAIR M'ATĀIR BĀS INS AN OILEÁN ŪR. NÍ RAIB UISGE INS AN ABĀINN, BÍ AN AIMSEAR TIRIM. NÍ RAIB TUIRNE AS MO MĀTĀIR.

§ 293. My boat is heavy, your (oo) boat is empty. I found your boat on the land. My mother is not alive now, she died in Ireland. Daniel Ward came to Ireland and died. My mother got a pound from my father and she gave the pound to Niall. My cow was not white, she was black. My shoe was not wide enough.

## EXERCISE XLIX.

## ASPIRATED SOUNDS OF Ć.

§ 294. C Broad, when aspirated, is sounded like gh in lough, O'Loughlin, as

these words are usually pronounced throughout Ireland. It is a rough guttural sound, not a mere h sound. We shall represent this sound by CH (capitals).

- § 295. *ÁRDO-MACA* (aurdh moCH'-ă), Armagh  
 áct (oCHth, usually áć, oCH), but  
 bealać (bal'-ăch, bal-oCH', *Munster*), way  
 road  
 loć (LŭCH), a lake  
 „ measga (mas'-Kă), L. Mask  
 „ uair (oo'-ir), L. Owel  
 loćlamnac (LŭCH'-lăN-ăCH), Dane,  
 Danish  
 Ó loćlamn (ō LŭCH'-lăn), O'Loughlin  
 rí (ree), a king  
 seaćrán (shaCH'-raun, shaCH-raun',  
*Munster*), astray  
 teaćt (taCHth), t-yaCHth), coming  
 ar seaćrán, astray  
 as teaćt, coming

§ 296. a, his, causes aspiration ; as, a  
 bean (ă van), his wife.

§ 297. *řas an bealać, a Ńeumais ! atá*  
*an rí as teaćt anois, řas a bealać (val'-*  
*ăCH).* ní řuit long ar bić ar loc uair, áć  
 atá báo beas deas asam ar loc measga.  
 ní řuit an capall ins an leuna, atá sé ar  
 seaćrán. atá bealać řada ó baile áta  
 Cliać go n-Árdo-Maca. ní řuit Dornall  
 as teaćt a baile ó'n Oileán ũr řós.

§ 298. Do not be in my way. There is  
 fish enough in L. Mask yet. There is a  
 fisherman on the lake. The boat is going  
 astray on the river. The Danish King  
 died on an island in the lake. Cahal is  
 coming home from America. I did not  
 see James in Armagh.

## EXERCISE L.

## § 299. ċ CONTINUED.

feuc̃ (faeCH), sees look at!	cailleac̃ (Ka'-'ăCH), an old woman, hag, coll'agh
boct̃ (bŭCHth), poor	laća (LoCH'-'ă), a duck
buaćaill (booCH'-'ěl), a boy, a herdsboy	luć (LuCH), a mouse
	teac̃ (aCH), a house

§ 300. Only: I have a horse and a cow=atá capall agus bó agam. I have *only* a horse=ní fuil agam aćt capall, *lit.* I have *not but* a horse.

§ 301. The sound of CH, at the beginning of words, requires a little practice; as mo ćapall (mŭ CHop'-'ăL, *not so soft as* hop'-'ăL), my horse.

§ 302. Dia do beaća (dee'-'ă dhŭ vah'-'ă) *lit.*, God thy life, is a salutation often heard=Welcomes, Hail. In Connaught Sé (shae) do beaća. Deannaćt leat (baN'-'ă Hth lath), a blessing with thee; good-bye, Deannaćt lib, a blessing with you (when speaking to more than one).

§ 303. Ní faca mé fear ar bić ag an doras. Bí fear boćt ag an doras anois, agus bí mála mór aige. Feuc̃! atá luć ar an urlár. Fuair mé laća ar an loć, bí sí ar seacrán. Ní fuil long ag niall, ní fuil aige aćt báđ beag. Dia do beaća a baile, a Seumas. Ní raib̃ mé in do teac̃ (haCH), aćt bí mé ins an teac̃ eile. Deannaćt leat anois.

§ 304. Cahal had only a little horse. Put the hay in the farm, do not leave a thrauneeen on the floor. See the salmon in the river. The trout is coming down the river. Peter is poor, he has not a shilling in his pocket. The house is small. Conn is not in the house now. I have a house in Armagh. The lad is young. There is an old woman at the door.



## EXERCISE LI.

§ 305. *c* slender aspirated is pronounced almost like *h*; or rather like *h* followed by *y*. In Munster, it is just like *h*.

ṌROIĆEAD (dhreh'-yădh), a bridge, ṌROIĆEAD-ĀĆA, Drogheda (the bridge of a ford).

ṖICE (fih'-yě), twenty.

ṢICEĀL (meeh'-yaul), Michael.

§ 306. Exceptions : *ceana*, already, before, is pronounced han'-ă, not h-yan'-ă ; *cúgam*, *cúgac*, *cúige*, towards me, thee, him, are pronounced hug'-ăm, hug'-ăth, hig'-ě ; the termination *eact* is usually pronounced like *act*, oCHth, not a CHth.

§ 307. ṖICE CAPALL, twenty horses. Notice that *capall* has the same form after *rice* as if it meant one horse.

§ 308. ĀĆA ṌROIĆEAD ĀRO AG ṌROIĆEAD-ĀĆA, AR AN ĀBAINN ĀLUINN. NĀ SEAS AR AN ṌROIĆEAD. NĪ ṖACA MÉ ṢICEĀL INS AN TEAC. TAR LIOM GO ṌROIĆEAD-ĀĆA. BĪ MÉ INS AN ĀIT CEANA. ĆUG MÉ ṖICE PUNT DO NIALL, AGUS ṖUAIR SÉ PUNT EILE Ó M'ĀTAIR, ĀCT NĪ ṖUAIR SÉ SGILLING AR BIT Ó MO MĀĆAIR.

§ 309. I was not in Armagh before. I have twenty sheep, but I have no lamb at all. There is a large door on the house, and a high window. There is a river at Drogheda, and another river at Dublin. There were a hen, a duck, a lark, a seagull, an eagle, and another bird in the house, and they died.

## EXERCISE LII.

SOUNDS OF  $\upsilon$  AND  $\xi$  ASPIRATED.

§ 310.  $\upsilon$  and  $\xi$  aspirated ( $\upsilon$  or  $\upsilon$ h,  $\xi$  or  $\xi$ h) are pronounced in exactly the same way.

§ 311.

A. At the end of words,  $\upsilon$  and  $\xi$  are SILENT.

B. In the middle of words,  $\upsilon$  and  $\xi$  are SILENT.

C. At the beginning of words :

$\upsilon$  and  $\xi$  slender are sounded as y.

$\upsilon$  and  $\xi$  broad have a guttural sound not in English, and which we will represent by the Greek gamma ( $\gamma$ ).

## EXERCISE LIII.

§ 312. We shall deal first with  $\upsilon$  and  $\xi$  slender.

A. At the beginning of words  $\upsilon$  and  $\xi$  slender are pronounced like y.

B. In the middle and at the end of words,  $\upsilon$  and  $\xi$  slender are silent, but have an effect on the preceding vowel, which they lengthen.

$\upsilon$  AND  $\xi$  SLENDER AT THE BEGINNING OF WORDS.

§ 313.

mo $\upsilon$ h $\alpha$	(mũ yee'-ă),	My God
„ $\upsilon$ h $\alpha$ l $\alpha$ ro	( „ yee'-ăL-ăd),	„ saddle
„ $\upsilon$ h $\epsilon$ h $\alpha$ l	( „ yeeh'-ăL),	„ best
„ $\xi$ h $\alpha$ l	( „ yee'-ăL),	„ jaw
„ $\xi$ h $\epsilon$	( „ yae),	„ goose

$\upsilon$ eun  $\upsilon$ o  $\upsilon$ h $\epsilon$ h $\alpha$ l, do thy best.  
 rinne (rin'-ě) sé  $\Delta$  p $\epsilon$ h $\epsilon$ h $\alpha$ l, he did his best.

Munster

mo ġeall, my promise, yaL youL  
 an ġeallac, the moon yaL'ACH yaL-oCH

§ 314. NÁ cuir mo òiallaio ar mo  
 capall, ac̃ cuir an òiallaio eile ar an  
 asal, agus cuir mo òiallaio ar an láir.  
 Atá an bótar ġeal anois, atá an ġealac  
 ins an speur. Ní raib an ġealac ins an  
 speur, agus bí an bótar oub.

§ 315. Do not break your promise.  
 Conn did his best; he gave his horse, his  
 saddle, and his bridle to Niall, and he  
 gave his coach to Art. Niall got a blow  
 from Art; his jaw is broken.

#### EXERCISE LIV.

Ò AND Ś SLENDER AT THE END OF WORDS.

§ 316. At the end of words ò and ġ  
 slender and silent; but they lengthen the  
 previous vowel or digraph if short. Thus:

bíò is pronounced bí (bee).

tiġearna ,, tíarna (tee'-är-nä).

The short digraphs are lengthened thus:

Before	}	a <sub>1</sub> is pronounced as if a <sub>1</sub> , that is, ee			
silent		o <sub>1</sub>	,,	oi,	,,
ò or ġ		u <sub>1</sub>	,,	ui,	,,
		u <sub>a1</sub>	,,	ua <sub>1</sub> ,	oo'-ee

#### § 317. WORDS.

buaio (boo'-ee), victory	cruaio (kroo'-ee), hard,
corcaig (kürk'-ee), Cork	not soft
cuaió (CHoo'-ee), went	suio (see), sit
	uaig (oo'-ee), a grave

The long digraphs á<sub>1</sub>, é<sub>1</sub>, ó<sub>1</sub>, ú<sub>1</sub>, are also affected  
 by ò and ġ following:—

brúig (broo'-ee), bruise	fáio (fau'-ee), a prophet
oóig (dhō'-ee), burn	léig (lae'-ee), read

But in words of more than one syllable this is  
 not so noticeable; as, brúigte (broo'-tū), bruised;  
 oóigte (dhō'-ū), burned.

§ 318. In Munster in words of more than one syllable -rò and -ig final are pronounced like əʃ, if the accent is not on the last syllable.

CORCAIG (kŭrkig)

léig (lae'-ig)

CRUAIR (kroo'-ig)

réir (rae'-ig)

ráir (fau'-ig)

iméig (im'-hig)

§ 319. iméig (im'-hee), go away; iméig  
leat, be off with you!

réir (rae'-ee), smooth, level.

Ó CEALLAIG (ō kaL'-ee), O'Kelly.

Ó DALLAIG (ō dhaul'-ee), O'Daly.

§ 320. So buair, to victory, is now shortened to a bú (a-boo').

§ 321. Ó Doínall a bú! Atá mé aʃ  
túil so CORCAIG ar maidin. Ní fuil an  
bótar bog, aʃt atá an bótar CRUAIR. TAR  
liom, aʃus suir síos aʃ an teine. Atá  
m'atáir aʃus mo máttáir ins an uair.  
Iméig leat a baile. Ní'l an bótar réir.

§ 322. Do not sit on the stool, the stool  
is broken. Art O'Daly died, he is now in  
the grave. The grave is large. The place  
is cold, the day was warm and dry. The  
day is not long now. The barley is in the  
barn now, the oats are green yet. Go  
down to Cork.

## EXERCISE LV.

ó AND ʃ SLENDER IN THE MIDDLE OF WORDS.

§ 323. Similarly, in the middle of words,  
ó and ʃ slender are silent, but lengthen  
the preceding short vowel or digraph.

i is lengthened to ee

ai	„	„	ei
ei	„	„	ei
oi	„	„	ee
ui	„	„	ee

Thus :—

- § 324. SÍGLE (shee'-lě), Sheela, Cecilia.  
 BRÍGÍD (bree'-id), Brigid.  
 TAIÖBSE (theiv'-shě), a ghost.  
 EÍÖEAN (ei'-ăn), ivy.  
 OÍÖCE (eeh'-yě), night.  
 COMNUÍGEANN (kōn'-ee-ăn), dwells,  
 lives.

§ 325. Are often pronounced

A few words like

CROÍÖE	(kree'-ě),	heart,	kree
LUIÖE	(Lee'-ě),	lying,	Lee
SUIÖE	(see'-ě),	sitting,	see
BUIÖE	(bwee'-ě),	yellow,	bwee

§ 326. In Connaught and Ulster some few words with ö and ǵ are pronounced as if spelled with ü :—

EÍÖEAN,	ivy ;	EI'-ĂN,	EV'-ĂN.
SUIÖE,	praying ;	GEE'-Ě,	GIV'-Ě.
TUIÖE,	straw, thatch ;	THEE'-Ě,	THIV'-Ě.
MAGUIÖIR,	Maguire ;	MÄ-GEE'IR,	MÄ'-GIV-IR.

In this Munster dialect is right. However, the Munster usage is distinctly wrong in exactly the opposite way, as shown in § 275.

§ 327. BÍ NIALU MAGUIÖIR AR AN SLIAB ;  
 BÍ AN OÍÖCE DUB, AGUS CUAIÖ SÉ AR SEAC-  
 RÁN, AGUS NÍ CÁINIS SÉ A BAILÉ GO MAÍDÍN.  
 NÍ FACA MÉ AN TAIÖBSE. ATÁ TAIÖBSE INS  
 AN DÚN MÓR. NÍ'L, AÉT ATÁ EÍÖEAN AG FÁS  
 AR AN DÚN. FÁS AN FEUR AGUS AN TUIÖE

ins an sġioból. Connuiġeann Art Ó  
Dóinnail ar an oileán. Imčíġ leat anois  
agus beannaíct leat.

§ 328. Night and morning. The night  
is long, the day is short. I went to  
Armagh with Conn Maguire. The barley  
is yellow, the grass is green. Niall has a  
big heart. Heart and hand. The road is  
not soft, the road is hard (and) smooth.  
You went to Cork, Art went to America.  
Sheela did not see a ghost.

#### EXERCISE LVI.

ó AND ġ BROAD.

§ 329. We now propose to explain the  
sounds of ó and ġ broad.

At the end and in the middle of words  
ó and ġ broad are silent.

#### § 330. EXAMPLES.

eoġan (ō'-ān), Owen	ruao (roo'-ā), red, red-
*euōmonn (ae'-māN),	haired
Edmund, Edward	sliaō (shloe'-āv), a moun-
fiāō (fee'-), a deer	tain
ġraō (grau), love	tráctnóna (thrau'-nō-nā),
nuao (Noo'-ā), new	evening

aoō, Hugh (ae *Munster*, ee Connaught).

laos, a calf (Lae „ Lee „ ).

Ó laoġaire (ō Lae'-ār-ě), O'Leary.

§ 331. From aoō are derived mac aoōa (son of  
Hugh), *i.e.*, Mackay, Mackey, Magee; and ó  
haoōa (grandson of Hugh), O'Hea, Hayes, Hughes,  
aoōaġán (ae'-ā-gaun)=little Hugh; hence, mac  
aoōaġám, Egan, Keegan.

§ 332. ġaeōilġ (Gae'-il ig), the Irish-  
Gaelic language, usually pronounced

\* *Munster*, ce'-om-āN.

(Gael'-ig); in Munster (Gael'-ing); *beurla* (baer'-Lă), English.

§ 333. *Atá doo ruao ó Dómnail ag dul go tír eile. Bí fiaó ruao ar an sliaó. Ní fáca mé fiaó ar bit ar an oileán. Ní tug doo ó Néill gráo do'n duine eile. Ní fuil Euómonn suas ar an sliaó; atá an tráchnóna fuar. Ní raib beurla ag doo ruao, áct bí fear eile leis, ag dul a baile agus bí beurla agus Saebóilis aige.*

### EXERCISE LVII.

ó AND ġ BROAD, CONTINUED.

§ 334. At the End of words ó and ġ silent lengthen the preceding short vowels and digraphs.

<i>maġ</i> (mau), a plain	<i>breaġ</i> (braa), fine
<i>soġ</i> (sō), pleasure	<i>go breaġ</i> , finely
<i>cruó</i> (kroo), a horse-shoe	<i>pioó</i> (fee), a wood
<i>eulóó</i> (ael'-ō), escape	

§ 335. In words of more than one syllable -ao final is pronounced -ă in Munster, and -oo elsewhere (except in the termination of verbs, where the older pronunciation is partially retained).

*maoao*, a dog (modh'-oo, *Munster* modh'-ă)  
*buaao*, a beating (boo'-ăl-oo, „ noo'-ăl-ă)  
*maoao ruao*, or in Munster, *maoao ruao*, is often used for a fox; the proper word is *sionnać* (shiN-ăch)

§ 336. *Cuir cruó nuao ar an láir. Cuir brós nuao ar art óġ. Ní fáca mé nóra ag an tobar; bí an maoao óġ agus an cú mór agus an laos ruao ag an tóin. Fuair an maoao buaao trom ó Niall. Ní fáca an sionnać an cú ag teaćt.*



§ 337. The dog did not see the deer on the mountain. The mountain was high and the deer was young, and there was tall grass growing on the mountain. I have a horse-shoe in my pocket. Hugh is not deaf. The dog was astray on the mountain.

### EXERCISE LVIII.

§ 338. In the Middle of words *o* and *g* are silent and lengthen preceding short vowel sounds, lengthening

<i>o</i> to <i>ō</i>	<i>ă</i> to <i>aa</i>
<i>u</i> to <i>oo</i>	<i>i</i> to <i>ee</i>

§ 339.

\**boōAR* (*bō'-är*), deaf, *Seāḡān* (*shaa'än*),  
bothered John

*uḡōAR* (*oo'-dhär*), an *ioōal* (*ee'-äl*), an  
author idol

§ 340. *Ḷia Ḷuit, a Ḷaiōḡ* (*heig*). *Ḷia's Muire Ḷuit. Lá breāḡ; Ḷáiniḡ Ḷaōḡ a báile ar maidin ó Áro-mača, áct ní fuil sgeul nuāō ar bit aige. Ní fuil Ḷaōḡ tinn, atá sé ḡo breāḡ anois, áct bí sé tinn ḡo leor. Atá art maḡuōir aḡ obair, atá sé aḡ cur (putting) tuiḡe ar an teac nuāō. Atá an fear boct aḡ ḡuōe aḡ an Ḷoras, fuair sé arán aḡus im ó Nóra "Atá an oioce ḡeal (bright) aḡus an bóčar breāḡ, áct mar sin féin (even so), fan ḡo lá "* (till day; a popular saying).

§ 341. The ivy is growing at the door

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\**bou'-ēr*, frequently. So also *toḡa* (*thou'ă*), *roḡa* (*rou'-ă*), etc.

The ivy is green. John and James are in the house. The night is fine (and) soft. The ivy is fresh and green, but the wall is old and yellow. The fox and the dog are not in the meadow, the fox is in the river and the dog is coming home. Brigid is not in the house, she went home.

## EXERCISE LIX.

§ 342. In the middle of words  $\Delta\theta$  and  $\Delta\zeta$ , when followed by a vowel are pronounced (ei)—like ei in height. Thus :—

\* $\Delta\zeta\Delta\iota\theta$  (ei'-ee), the face.

$\Delta\theta\Delta\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha$  (ei-ärK), a horn.

$\Delta\theta\Delta\sigma\tau\alpha\alpha$  (ei'-äs-thär), a halter.

$\alpha\alpha\theta\Delta\alpha\alpha\alpha$  (rei'-ärK), sight.

$\text{Ó } \alpha\alpha\zeta\Delta\iota\iota\Delta\iota\zeta$  (ō rei'-äL-ee), O'Reilly.

$\zeta\Delta\theta\Delta\alpha\alpha$  (Gei'-är), a beagle, a hound.

Even when followed by consonants the student may pronounce  $\Delta\theta$  or  $\Delta\zeta$  like ei, unless the  $\Delta$  be marked long.

$\tau\Delta\theta\zeta$  (theiG), Thady—usually "Tim."

$\Delta\theta\mu\alpha\theta$  † (ei'-mädh), timber.

§ 343. The silencing of  $\theta$  and  $\zeta$  as above has brought about the contraction of many words in the spoken language, as—

$\beta\iota\iota\Delta\theta\Delta\iota\mu$ , a year; pro-  $\beta\iota\iota\Delta\theta\alpha$ , blee'-än

$\theta\alpha\iota\zeta\iota\theta$ , Brigid; nounced  $\theta\alpha\iota\zeta\iota\theta$ , breed

$\rho\alpha\iota\zeta\iota\theta$ , patience; „  $\rho\alpha\iota\zeta\iota\theta$ , fweed

$\mu\alpha\alpha\theta\Delta\alpha\tau$ , of Nuada; „  $\mu\alpha\alpha\theta\alpha$ , Noo'-äth

As in  $\mu\alpha\zeta \mu\alpha\alpha\theta\Delta\alpha\tau$  (mau-noo'-äth), the plain of Nuada, Maynooth.

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\*Munster (ei'-ig).

\* $\Delta\theta\mu\alpha\theta$  (au'-madh), except in Munster. In Ulster  $\Delta\theta$ ,  $\Delta\zeta$ , as above are pronounced (ae).

§ 344. Ní fuil aóarc ar bit ar an laos  
fós, atá sé ós. Cuir aóastar ar do láir,  
atá sí as dul síos do'n tobac. Ní fáca  
mé tadós ó Raḡallaḡ ar an sliaḡ. Ní  
fuil aómar ar bit ins an teac, áct atá  
móin go leor asáinn; cuir fód móna ar  
an teine anois.

§ 345. Conn O'Reilly is working in the  
mill. Tim has not a boat on the river, but  
I have a boat on the lake. There is a little  
boat in the house. Do not put the halter  
on the mare; put the halter in your pocket.  
My sight is not strong; but Niall O'Reilly  
has no sight at all, he is blind.

#### EXERCISE LX.

Ó AND Ś BROAD AT BEGINNING OF WORDS.

§ 346. At the beginning of words ó and  
ś broad have a sound not heard in English,  
and which we shall represent by the Greek  
gamma γ.

It is not easy to learn this sound except  
by ear. Until the student has heard it, it  
may be pronounced like ś broad, *i.e.* (G).

We shall try to teach the sound as well  
as we can. Take the English word  
"auger," a carpenter's tool (Irish, tar-  
acair, thor'-ăCH-ăr). In pronouncing this  
word "auger" the tongue is pressed  
against the back part of the mouth in  
bringing out the sound of g. Try to pro-  
nounce "auger" without allowing the  
tongue to touch the back part of the  
mouth, and the result will be "auyer,"  
thus giving the sound we want.

It will then be seen that this sound *y* is not so hard as *ɣ*, but is in reality only a partial consonant sound. Try the same experiment with the words “go,” “*ḡráð*,” “*graw*,” etc.

The sound of *ḡ* broad is related to the sound of *ɣ* broad, as the sound of *ċ* broad is to the sound of *c* broad.

§ 347. The phrase that we have until now spelled *Ḑia Ḑuit* is always pronounced *Ḑia Ḑuit* (*yit*, *almost* *gu-it'*). Another popular phrase is a *ḡráð* (*ă yrau*; *between* *ă grau* and *ă rau*), O love. Another is a *Ḑuine cōir* (*ă yin'-ě CHōr*), my good man.

§ 348. The preposition *ar*, on, upon, causes aspiration; as *ar Ḑomnall* (*er yōn'-ăL*), on Donal.

*Ḑruim* (*dhrim*), back. *ḡian* (*pee'-ăn*), pain.

§ 349. *Ḑia aḡus Muire Ḑuit*, a *Ḑuine cōir*. *Ḑia aḡus Muire Ḑuit*, *aḡus ḡáðraiz*. *Ní fuil do ḡort ḡlas fós*. *Atá mo ḡort mór*; *ăċt ní fuil coirce aḡ fás in mo ḡort anois*. *Atá mo Ḑoras* (*yŭr'-ăs*) *Ḑúnta*. *Fuair mé ḡian in mo Ḑruim* (*yrim*). *Fuair Conn cōta nuăð*, *aḡus atá cōta nuăð eile ar Ḑomnall Ó năoăa*. *Ní fuil do laog in mo ḡort* (*yŭrth*); *bí sé ins an leuna*, *ăċt atá sé ar an sliað anois*.

§ 350. My back is broken. Do not break my window; do not break my door. I am sick, and my pain is great. I was sick, but I am not sick now; I have no pain at all in my back. I was going to Derry in the night, and my horse died on the road (*rōo*.)

There is not a tree growing on the mountain ; the mountain is bare and cold.

# EXERCISE XLI.

## COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS.

§ 351. Having now finished aspiration of consonants, we have to deal only with some combinations of consonants. In pronouncing English words like "farm," "elm," etc., we usually say in Ireland (faar'-ām, el'-ēm). This is a peculiarity of our own Irish language, in which some combinations of consonants are pronounced as if there was a vowel between the consonants. Thus:—

§ 352. l, n, r with m

ARM (or'-ām), an army

ORM (ūr'-ām), on me

FORM (gūr'-ām), blue

CORMAC (kūr'-ām-ok), Cormac,  
Charles

COLM (kul'-ām), a pigeon

ANM (an'-ām), name

The combination mn is found only in one word, mná (mēn-au'), women.

§ 353. rn: CARN (kor'-ān), a cairn, pile of stones.

CORN (kūr'-ān), a goblet.

DOORN (dhur'-ān), fist.

§ 354. lb, rb: scOLB (skul'-āb), a scollop, splinter of wood.

ALBAIN (ol'-āb-ān), Scotland.

BORB (būr'-āb), rude, violent.

- § 355. *l̃s*, *ṛs*: *seals* (shal-āG), a hunt.  
*deals* (dal-āG), a thorn.  
*feals* (far'-āG), anger.

§ 356. *cn*, *sn*, at the beginning of words are rather difficult to pronounce.

- cnoc* (kūn-uk'), a hill.  
*cnám* (kūn-auv'), a bone.  
*cneas* (kin-as'), the skin.  
*snó* (gūn-ō), work.

To make the pronunciation easier, *cn* and *sn* are pronounced *cr*, *sr*, except in Munster, and similarly *mn* is often pronounced *mr*.

§ 357. *Ói Cormac ins an arm, agus bí sé as dúl go h-Albain, áct fuair sé bás. Atá mo dorn trom. Atá an sliað árd, áct atá an cnoc eile beas. Deun do snó. Rinne sé a díceall; rinne sé a snó go breá. Atá mo cos cam, agus atá cnám briste. Ói carn mór, árd, ar an sliað.*

§ 358. *Colm-cille* (the) dove (of the) Church, Columkille.

*naom* (Naev), holy.

*nuair* (Noo'-ēr), when (=an uair, the time).

*Ói Colm-cille in Éirinn nuair bí sé ós; fuair sé bás in Albain, áct atá a uair in Éirinn anois. Ói feals ar an naom nuair táinig an long do'n oileán. Ói seals asam ar an sliað; bí cú agus saðar asam, agus fuair mé sionnac as dúl síos an cnoc. Atá an colm geal. Dia do beata a baile go h-Éirinn.*

§ 359. Shut your fist. Put a scollop in the thatch. The sky is blue; the day is fine and wholesome. Put your name in the book; do not put down another name. Black, blue, white, green, yellow, red, brown, fair. The work is heavy. Cormac is poor; he has not a house. He has only a poor little house, and there is no door or window in the house.

## EXERCISE LXII.

## COMBINATION OF CONSONANTS, CONTINUED.

§ 360. lb, lm.

balb (bol'-ăv), dumb.

balbân (bol'-ăv-aun), a dummy.

sealb (shal'-ăv), possession.

§ 361. nb, nm.

banb (bon'-ăv), a young pig.

leanb (lan'-ăv), a child.

§ 362. rb, rm.

garb (gor'-ăv), rough.

marb (mor'-ăv), dead.

searb (sgar'-ăv), bitter.

§ 363. nc, rc.

\*Oonncaò (dhŭN'-ăCH-ă),

Donough, Denis.

oorca (dhŭr'-ăCH-ă), dark.

\*murcaò (mur'-ăCH-ă), Murrough.

Sorca (sŭr'-ăCH-ă), Sarah.

§ 364. Sorca is one of the many old Gaelic names now almost obsolete—more's the pity. In North Connemara, where it is still common, it is "translated" by "Sarah," just as Oonncaò is represented now always by "Denis."

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\* In these the last syllable is sounded (oo) in Connaught. See § 335.



§ 365. O'Donncaða (ö dhūN'-ăCH-oo-ă), O'Donohoe; also Donaghey, Dennehy; mac Donncaða, MacDonough; O'Murcaða, mac Murcaða, MacMurrough, Murrough, Murphy.

§ 366. airgead (ar'-ăg-ădh), money, silver  
 fairrge (fwar'-ăg-ě), the sea.  
 margad (mor-ăG-ă, Connaught  
 mor'-ăG-oo), a market.

§ 367. Atá an oirce dorca agus bí an lá garb go leor. Ní faca mé Murcað, ní raib sé as an margad. Bí sé as an margad, agus fuair sé muc agus banb beag; ní raib airgead go leor aige, áct fuair sé airgead ó Art MacMurcaða. Táinig Sorca a baile anois. Ní fuil ar leanb balb. Ní fuil balbán ar bit in mo teac, áct atá fice balbán ins an teac mór eile as baile-áta-cliaç. Atá fairrge roir do oileán beag agus an oileán mór.

§ 368. Dermot MacMurrough is not now alive, he is dead, he died in Ireland. I have only a shilling. I have no other money. A sea, a ship, a boat, a sail. There was a good market in Armagh. The milk is not sweet, it is bitter. The place is rough, but the place is wholesome. The fox is dead. Denis got a blow from Niall, but he is not dead yet. Columbkille has a great name in Erin and in Scotland. There is no king in Scotland now. There is a sea between Ireland and Scotland.

## EXERCISE LXIII.

## COMBINATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 369. Some consonants coalesce—thus *ol*, *on*, are pronounced like *ul*, *un*.

*coṛlað* (küL'-ă, *Conn.* küL'-oo), sleep.

*ceṛona* (kaeN'-ă), same; *follows a noun*.

*fōrla* (fōL'-ă), old name of Ireland.

*maṛone* (mwan'-ě), of the morning.

§ 370. *ln*, pronounced like *ul*.

*áilne* (aul'-ě); *níos áilne*, more beautiful.

§ 371. *no*, pronunciation like *un*.

*ḡránoa* (grauN'-ă), ugly.

*inoé* (in-oo'), yesterday.

*inoiu* (in-yoo'), to-day.

§ 372. Instead of saying, "He is sleeping," we say in Irish, "He is *in his* sleeping," "in his sitting," "in his standing," (compare the phrase "He fell out of his standing"), "in his lying," etc.

*Δτά μέ in mo cōrlað 's ná úúisṛṣ* (dhoosh'-ee) *mé*, "I am in my sleep (asleep) and do not waken me," is the name of an old Gaelic air, but a piper who knew no Irish used to call it, "Tommy MacCullagh made boots for me."

*seasam* (shas'-ăv), standing.

*surōe* (see'-ě), sitting.

*tuṛge* (Lee'-ě), lying.

When aspirated they are pronounced *has'-ăv*, *hee'ě*, *lee'-ě*. See § 325.

*Δτά μέ in mo surōe* is also used in the sense of "I am *up*," *i.e.*, out of bed; and also—"I am sitting up" after a long illness, etc.

§ 373. *Ḷia úuit*, *Δ ṫarōṣ*. *Ḷia is Muire úuit*, *Δ Ḷiarmuio* (yee'-ărmwid). *Ni fuil oo*

béan aḡ an marḡaḡ inḡiu? Ní fuil, aḡá sí tinn, aḡá m'aḡair tinn, aḡus bí mé féin (myself) tinn inḡé, aḡus bí mé in mo luíḡe, aḡḡ aḡá mé láirḡir inḡiu. Bí Donn-ḡaḡ liom inḡiu aḡ teaḡḡ a baile, aḡus bí an fear ceḡḡna liom aḡ tḡl ḡo Corcaíḡ inḡé. Ní fuil an aḡḡ áluinn, aḡá an aḡḡ ḡráḡa. Ní raib mé ar an loc inḡé, bí an lá ḡarḡ, aḡḡ bí Dóḡnall ar an loc eile. Bí ainm eile ar Éirinn, fḡḡla. Aḡá Donnḡaḡ in a seasaḡ ar an tḡn áro. Bí Seumas in a suirḡ ar an stḡl aḡ an teine nuair ḡáinḡ an ḡeul. Dúisiḡ an fear ḡs, ní fuil sé in a suirḡ fḡs.

§ 374.      an lá inḡiu, to day.  
              an lá inḡé, yesterday.

You were asleep when I came. I was not asleep, I was up. Yesterday was rough. to-day is calm; I am going on the lake with a little boat. There is no sail on my boat, the boat is not heavy enough. Put money in your pocket when you are going to Scotland. The dog is dead, he is lying on the floor. There is a dumb person at the door and a bag on his back; put bread and butter and meal in his bag. The man is deaf (and) dumb.

#### EXERCISE LXIV.

COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS CONTINUED.

ECLIPSIS.

§ 375. The peculiarity which is usually called eclipsis by writers in Irish grammar, presents no difficulty as regards pronuncia-

tion. To understand how it is so general we must make slight references to the older forms of some words which cause this peculiarity.

§ 376. Take, for example, the Irish word for "our," "your," "their." In the older form of the Gaelic language we may suppose that  $\Delta Rn$  ( $\check{a}rn$ ) = our;  $\check{b}urn$  ( $wurn$ ) = your;  $\Delta n$  ( $\check{a}n$ ) = their; but in the course of the changes which centuries have caused in spoken Gaelic, these words have become  $\Delta R$   $\check{b}ur$ ,  $\Delta$ ; the final  $n$  being either prefixed to the following word or altogether lost. Thus—

	are now spelled
$\Delta Rn$ $\check{v}ún$ , our fort	$\Delta R$ $n\check{v}ún$
$\check{b}urn$ $\check{v}án$ , your poem	$\check{b}ur$ $n\check{v}án$
$\Delta n$ $\check{v}íceall$ , their best	$\Delta$ $n\check{v}íceall$

§ 377. And these new forms are pronounced ( $\check{a}r$  Noon), ( $wur$  Naun), ( $\check{a}$  neeh-yäL), the  $n\check{v}$  in each case being pronounced as  $nn$ . The sound of the  $\check{v}$  is thus "eclipsed" or overshadowed by that of the  $n$ : hence the name of this phenomenon.

§ 378. In the same way—

	are written
$\Delta Rn$ $\check{g}rian$ , our sun	$\Delta R$ $n\check{g}rian$
$\check{b}urn$ $\check{g}ealac$ , your moon	$\check{b}ur$ $n\check{g}ealac$
$\Delta n$ $\check{g}ort$ , their field	$\Delta$ $n\check{g}ort$
$\Delta n$ $\check{g}áire$ , their laughter	$\Delta$ $n\check{g}áire$

SOUND OF  $n\check{g}$ .

§ 379. When slender,  $n\check{g}$  is sounded like  $ng$ , in sing, singer, that is, like our symbol  $n$ . It is never soft, like  $ng$  in singe. In

English this sound is not found at the beginning of words.

O'loingsis ō (Len'-shee), Lynch

ling (lin, ling), start.

\*a ngeatāc (ānal'-aCH), their moon.

\*a ngrian (ā nree'-ān), their sun.

§ 380. When broad, ng is like ng in long long-er. This sound of ng is a simple sound, very different from the sound of ng in sing, singer; just as g in begun is different from g in begin. It is a sound not often used: we shall when necessary use the symbol NG to denote it. Thus—

sean<sub>NG</sub>, slender (*pron.* shaNG)

tean<sub>NG</sub>a, a tongue (taNG'-ā)

a ngort (ā NGürth)

a ngáire (ā NGaur'-ě)

ng sounded as if

shong

tong-ā

üng-ürth'

üng-aur'-ě

§ 381. The student should not be discouraged by this, the most difficult sound of the language. At the beginning of words it may be pronounced as N, if the learner cannot acquire the correct sound at once.

§ 382. Táimic Taòs agus Diarmuid a baile, agus rinne siad a noiceall aót ní fuair siad airgead uaim. Atá Art agus Murcáó ins an teac, agus atá a nooras (Nür'-ās) posgailte. Níl a leanbó bailb, atá tean<sub>NG</sub>a aige. Fuair Tomás agus Seumas an capall in a ngort inoé. Atá long as Taòs Ó loingsis, ní fuil báó aige.

§ 383. We made a pretty poem, our poem is long and sweet. Your door is closed. Hugh and Niall were coming home from the river, and their laughter was loud

\* Like ěns-al'-āCH, ěng-ree'-ān.

(áró). Our field is green; your field is white (bán) and poor now. Dermot Lynch is in Scotland now; his mother is in Ireland, and his father is in America.

#### EXERCISE LXV.

§ 384. Just as words like árṇ, búṛ, an, etc. (words which we may conveniently call *eclipsing* words) have lost the final n before b and s; so they have lost it before vowels:—

árṇ ačár, our father  
búṛn obár, your work  
an im, their butter

are now

ár n-ačár (är Nah'-är)  
búṛ n-obár (wur Nüb'-är)  
a n-im (ä nim).

§ 385. The only preposition which in modern Irish causes eclipsis is the preposition in, in, with which we are now familiar.

Thus, instead of in nóin, in a fort,  
in ṡort, ,, field,  
we have

ṡ nóin (ä Noon)  
ṡ ṡort (ä NGürth, üng-ürth').

When n is removed from the in, all that remains is the vowel i, and as prepositions are not emphasized the vowel-sound of i is obscure; hence we denote it by ä in the key words.

§ 386. Indeed it is not unusual to write a nóin, in a fort; a ṡort, in a field; but it is better to write

1 noún, 1 nǵort; and leave a noún, a nǵort—their fort, their field.

§ 387. In the same way, it is not unusual to write 1 n-áit, in a place; 1 n-éirinn, in Ireland; or even o n-áit a n-éirinn; but it is far better for beginners to write in áit, in éirinn, as we have done up to this

§ 388. 1 nǵallm, in Galway.

(ǵ NGal'-iv, *almost like ũng-al'-iv*;  
the l like l in valiant).

Atá ar n-ábair beo fós, ní fuil sé marb.  
Atá bur n-arán milis, áct atá bur n-im  
searb. Atá murcáð agus dóinnall as  
obair in Albain agus atá a n-obair trom.  
Bí iolar mór áluinn as Donncað agus as  
art, áct fuair a n-iolar bás. Atá Niall  
agus Nóra boct, ní fuil a n-eorna as fás  
in a nǵort.

§ 389. Distinguish: atá an obair trom, the work  
is heavy;  
atá a n-obair trom, their  
work is heavy.

I found (fuair) your donkey on the road.  
Niall and John are coming home, their  
place is empty. Your door is not open.  
Nora, I found your (do) little bird on the  
floor. Nora and Una, your (bur) lamb is  
dead; and your floor is not clean. Our  
poem is sweet; your poem is long.

#### EXERCISE LXVI.

§ 390. ECLIPSIS OF l, n, r, s.

These letters are not eclipsed; the n of  
the eclipsing word disappears.

This was not always the case. Instead of in  
leabhar, in a book, we often find in older Irish in  
lleabhar; so for in ród we find inróð; for in muir  
immuir, for in nuí, 1 nuí, etc.



## EXAMPLES:

AR leabhar, our book; 1 leabhar (ă lou'-ăr)  
in a book; AR long, our ship; a seol, their  
sail.

## § 391. m AND b.

Instead of continuing to say ARN báó, our boat; in báó, in a boat, the speakers of Irish found it easier to say ARM báó, im báó; by degrees these were pronounced ARM áó, im áó, but to keep a record of the original word, we now write AR mbáó ár maudh), 1 mbáó (ă maudh). Here again we see that the "eclipsed" letter, b, is not noticed at all in pronunciation.

§ 392. ATÁ Conn agus Míall AR AN LOC ANOIS 1 mbáó. Ní raib mé 1 mbáó AR BIT, bí mé AR AN AILL. Níl búr mbó (mó) sean, ATÁ sí ós pós, agus ATÁ bainne go leor aici. NÁ cuir uisge 1 mbainne (mwan'-ě); NÁ cuir bainne ins an uisge. Ní'l báro mór in Éirinn ANOIS, fuair AR mbáro (maurdh) bás. Ní'l aol AR búr mballa (moL'-ă).

§ 393. The bard found the poem in a book. The story is not in any book. We have no ship, our ship is lost. There is no sail in your boat, your sail is lost. There was a large hole in your sail. Our bread and our milk.

## EXERCISE LXVII.

## § 394. ECLIPSIS OF p, c, t.

Instead of saying ARN póca, our pocket,

„ ceann, „ head

„ tír, „ country

it was found easier to say *arn bóca*, *arn sceann*, *arn óir*; then the *n* dropped out, and to preserve the original word, we now write

*ar bpóca* (är bök'-),

*ar sceann* (är gaN : Munster, g-youN),

*ar ótír* (är deer).

Here again we see the rule for pronouncing eclipsed words exemplified—the eclipsed letters, *p*, *c*, *t*, are not noticed in pronunciation.

§ 395. *Níl grád ašaið ar ùr ótír. Atá grád mór ašainn ar éirinn, ar ótír. Atá nóra ašus brisíð aš obair aš an tobair, atá a ótúirne láidir, aét atá mo túirne briste. Níl doras ar ar óteac. Tá art ašus niall aš teacét; pás a mbealaé.*

§ 396. Our island, our country. They have no money, their pocket is empty, there is not a shilling in their pocket. Our tree (groN) is green yet. They are not working now, their spinning wheel (dhoorne) is broken. John and James are coming home to Ireland, their father died, and their house is now empty. Leave our way. Their mother died, their heart (gree'-ě) is broken. We have our health yet.

§ 397. THE "OUR FATHER."

*An páidir.*

*Ar n-atair, atá ar neamh, so naomhtar t-ainn; so ótisíð do rišeaét; so ndéuntar do toil ar an talamh mar šnítear ar neamh. Tabair dúinn inóiu ar n-áran*

laeteamail, agus maic dúinn ar bfiaca  
mar maiteamuid dár bpeiceamnaib féin ;  
agus ná léig sinn i scatuḡad, áct saor  
sinn ó otc. Amén.

### An fwad'-er.

är nah'-ir a-thau' er nav gü Naev'-har than'-  
äm, gü dig'-ee dhü ree'äCHth; gü naen'-  
thär dhü hel er än thol'-äv mor nee'-här er  
nav. Thou'är joon in-yoo' är när-aun' Lae'-  
hoo-il, ogus mah yoon or vee'-äCH-ä mor  
wah'-äm-id dhär vae'-hoon-iv faen ; ogus  
Nau laeg shin ä goh'-oo, oCHth saer shin  
ō ūlk om-aen'. The title means "The  
Pater," from the word with which the prayer  
begins in Latin.

### EXERCISE LXVIII.

#### § 398. ECLIPSE OF P.

Instead of saying *arn pïon*, our wine, etc.,  
the speakers of Irish found it easier to say  
*arn víon*. Instead of *arn fuil*, our blood,  
they said *arn Wíl*. This new sound of  
v or W they represented by *ü* aspirated.  
Then, when the *n* of the eclipsing words  
dropped out, they began to write, as we do  
now, *ar üpion* (veen), *ar üpuil* (Wil).  
Hence we say that *p* is eclipsed by *ü*  
aspirated.

§ 399. The particle *an*, used in asking  
questions, causes eclipsis, as, *an üfaca*  
*tú?* (än Wok'-ä thoo) did you see? *an*  
*üpuil tú go maic?* (än Wíl thoo gü mah),  
are you well? See § 257. *An üpuil sgian*  
*asat?* *Atá.* Have you a knife? I have

(yes). In the spoken language the *an*, or at least the *n*, usually omitted before consonants; hence 'otuigeann tú, 'bfuil tú, are the forms usually heard.

§ 400. Tuigeann sé (thig'-āN), he understands. Ní tuigeann sí (hig'-āN), she does not understand; an 'otuigeann tú? (dhig'-āN), do you understand?

§ 401. A, *her*, has no effect on the following consonants; a bróg, her shoe; a bróg (Wróg), his shoe; a mbróg (mróg), their shoe.

§ 402. Ár bfuil agus ár bfeoil (v-yōl), ní faca mé bur bfuinneos (Win'-ōg) nuad' fós. An b'faca tú Seumas iníu? Ní faca mé Seumas; ní táinig sé a baile fós. Táinig sé a baile iníe, áct ní táinig Míceál leis. An b'fuil o'adair tinn? Adá sé tinn go leor, adá sé in a luige fós. An b'fuil do mádair tinn? Ní fuil sí tinn anois, adá sí in a suíde. An 'otuigeann tú f'aeóilge? Ní tuigeann Míceál f'aeóilge fós; ní tuigeann sé áct (only) an beurla. An b'fuil capall agat? Ní fuil, áct adá asal beag agam. An b'fuair (Woo'-ir) tú airgead in do póca? Ní fuair mé airgead, áct fuair mé litir.

§ 403. He does not understand me. The man is old, he does not understand the child. Have you a good horse? I have. Put the saddle on your horse. Did you see my horse to-day? No (ní faca mé). Your wine is strong; you got your wine in another country; you did not get your wine.

in Ireland. Did the man die yet? He did not (ní fuair); he is not lying now, he is up, and he is on the lake in a boat to-day. Did the saint find a new country? He did; he found America and he came home in his boat to Ireland.

### EXERCISE LXIX.

§ 404. After the article an we, in certain cases, find what seems to be eclipsis, thus, an tsúil (ăn thool) the eye; mac an tsaoir (mok ăn theer), the son of the craftsman, *i.e.*, MacIntyre, Macateer. We shall afterwards see when and why this takes place; at present it is sufficient to say that the combination ts is pronounced like τ, the s being passed over, as if eclipsed.

### § 405. SOME EXCEPTIONAL WORDS.

Tabair, give. This would, if regular, be pronounced (thou'-är), or in Ulster (thō-är). See §285. Being a very common word, it is shortened to (thōr, or even to thūr). The phrase tabair dom, give to me, which would regularly be (thou'-är yüm) is shortened to (thūr'-üm), in Munster (thūr-üm'). In Ulster they say tabair dom (thōr dhoo).

### § 406. eo AND iu SHORT.

As we have seen in § 95, eo and iu are usually long. In a few words they are short.

deoc (dŭCH, d-yŭCH), a drink.

eočair (ŭCH'-ir), a key.

fluc (flŭCH, fl-yŭCH), wet.

seomra (shŭm'-ră), a room, chamber.

tius (tŭ, t-yŭh), thick.

deoc an doruis (dŭCH ăn dhŭr'-ish),  
the drink of the door, the parting  
drink.

In some places moiu (inyŭ'). In Munster, moiu  
(in-yŭv), tius (t-yŭv).

§ 407. oom, to me.

uit, to thee.

oó (dhō), to him.

oi (dee), to her.

§ 408. Tabair deoc do mo capall, agus  
tabair fear agus coirce dō. Nā tabair  
uisge fear do'n láir. Fear mé deoc  
uisge as an tobar. Atá an doras dúnta,  
agus atá glas mór, trom ar an doras  
eile; an bfuil an eočair asat, a Nóra?  
Ní bfuil, atá an eočair as ūna. Atá seomra  
ins an teac. An bfuil do sparán asat  
anois? Ní fuil, atá mo sparán in mo  
seomra. Ní fuil an fear tinn, atá sé in a  
seomra, in a suíde. An bfuil tú in do  
suíde pós?

§ 409. Did you get a drink at the well?  
No, but I got milk at the house. The  
woman gave (to) him a drink of water.  
Give to the poor man meal and bread and  
butter. Do not give oats to your horse  
yet. The day is wet; yesterday was dry  
and cold. The key is lost; I have not the  
key. Nora has not the key; give the key

to her. Do not give me the key, I am going to Dublin to-day, give the key to Niall.

## EXERCISE LXX.

### DIFFICULT WORDS.

§ 410. The pronunciation of some words is difficult to the beginner, owing to the number of aspirated consonants in them. But if each syllable is taken separately, and pronounced according to the ordinary rules, there will be little difficulty. We shall merely give a few examples here, as we shall continue to give after each new word its pronunciation.

áḡaíð (ei'-ee), face.

áððar (au'-Wär), cause.

coíðce (CHee'-hě), ever=go brát.

oíðce (ee'-hě), night.

foḡmar (fō'-wär), autumn, harvest time.

saíðbír (sei'-věr), rich. Often (sev'-ěr).

geimhread (gea'-roo, Munster, gef'ră, gee'-ră), winter.

These words look still more difficult when, instead of the usual dot, the letter *n* is used (§ 227) to make the aspiration, with either ordinary Irish type or the Roman letter, thus:—

choíðche, *or* choidhche, ever.

oíðche, *or* oidhche, night.

oidhche Shamhna (ee'-hě hou'-nă),  
Hallow Eve.



§ 411. ceó (k-yō), a fog.

BOCT AGUS SAIBHIR. BÍ DOMNALL SAIBHIR  
 AÉT ATÁ SÉ BOCT ANOIS, NÍ FUIL AIRGEAD  
 AIGE. FOġMAR AGUS SEIMHREAO. NÍ'L AN  
 FOġMAR TE; ATÁ AN SEIMHREAO FUAR.  
 SEIMHREAO FUAR FLIUC. ATÁ CEÓ MÓR AR  
 AN LOC. SEIMHREAO SARO, FOġMAR FLIUC.

§ 412. I was in the house (on) Hallow  
 Eve. The night is dark, the moon is not  
 in the sky. Dermot is rich yet ; he has  
 money in his pocket. The drink is whole-  
 some. Put the key in your pocket. The  
 night is wet ; my coat is heavy. I came  
 from Armagh to-day, and I am going over  
 to Scotland now. Did you see the poor  
 man. No, I did not see the ship ; there  
 was a heavy fog on the water.

### EXERCISE LXXI.

§ 413. Only one chapter remains to be added to  
 the foregoing treatise on the pronunciation of  
 modern Irish. In every language there are words  
 which are not pronounced according to the ordinary  
 rule, and in Irish, a language which has been spoken  
 without much change for so many centuries, there,  
 of course, exceptional words. Considering that  
 Irish has been, for some two centuries at least,  
 spoken by a people untrained to read and write the  
 language, the wonder is that so few words are  
 irregular.

Instead of giving here all the irregular words of the  
 language, we will indicate an arrangement of ir-  
 regular words to which we can easily refer in sub-  
 sequent lessons, and the irregular words can thus be  
 learned by degrees, and with comparatively little  
 trouble. We will divide the words irregularly pro-  
 nounced into classes, and we can afterwards refer  
 to these as *Irreg.* A, B, C, and D, etc'

## § 414. IRREGULAR WORDS, A.

Some words are irregular in pronunciation because they are unduly shortened in rapid pronunciation. We have already given examples (§ 343) of one class of words, in which, for the purpose of avoiding hiatus, contraction takes place.

(1) Thus=*bliaðain*, a year, is *pron. not* blee'-ă-ën but blee'-ăn.

§ 415. (2) There are a few classes of ordinary words, with a long termination, in which the termination is shortened. The ordinary terminations thus shortened are:—

## § 416.

Termination	full pron.	shortened to
-amail	ou'-ăl	ool
-amain	ou-ăn	oon
-uðað	oo'-ă	oo
-mado	wă, woo	oo
-isro	ee'-ee	ee

## § 417. So in words like—

<i>marbuis</i>	mor'-ee
<i>sealbuis</i>	shal'-ee
<i>ollmuis</i>	ŭl'-ee
<i>fāðbail</i>	faug'-aul
<i>fāðbail</i>	(fau'-aul) faul
<i>maolmuire</i>	(mweel'-rě) Miles

## § 418.

*canamain* (kon'-oon), a dialect  
*fearamail* (far'-ool), manly  
*flaitreamail* (floh'-ool), princely, hence generous.

In Munster these words are accented on the last syllable.

§ 419. So mbeannuigíó DÍa úuit ! So mbeannuigíó DÍa aSus Muire úuit gŭ-maN'-ee). This is the full form of the ordinary salutation, which is contracted to DÍa úuit in Munster. It means—

May		God		bless (everything)		for thee
So		DÍa		mbeannuigíó		úuit

§ 420. 'mbeannuigíó DÍa úuit, a tAíòS. So mbeannuigíó DÍa is Muire úuit, a Nóra. An bŕaca tú an ceo ar an loc? Ní ŕaca mé báó nó long ar an loc iníu. ŕear ŕlaiteamail, ŕlaít ŕearamail. Úi an ŕear ŕlaiteamail, ŕial. Ní ŕuil an rí aS teact a baile ŕós.

§ 421. Did you get money? No ; I got corn at the market. Barley or oats? Nora got a rich husband (ŕear), he is princely and generous. I did not get the key. Do not leave the key on the floor. Miles Lynch has the key. I have not the lock.

## EXERCISE LXXII.

### § 422. IRREGULAR WORDS, B.

Some words are irregular from the fact that a consonant in a word is moved from its proper position for greater ease in pronunciation.

\*ConcúbAR, Connor, is often pronounced Cnocúb'r (KnŭCH'oor).

\*mumcille, a sleeve, is often pronounced mnuicille (mnee'-hi-lě').

Coisríg, bless, is often pronounced carsuíg (kor'-sig).

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\* Often as if Cnocúb'r, mnuicille.

423. The words for "brother" and "isster."

	DEARB-BRÁDAIR	DEIRBSIÚR
Correct pron.	dar'-áv-vrau'-hër	derv-hyoor
Contract. (Con.)	dreh'-aur	dreh'-oor
„ (Mun.)	dreh-aur	dreh-oor'
„ (Ulster)	daar'hår	der'-hår

The possessive case and plural of "sister" is DEIRBSÉADAR (der'-ev-ha'-hår) shortened to dref-aer'.

But the learner should pronounce these two words correctly as above. They are the most curiously pronounced of all the words in the language.

### EXERCISE LXXIII.

Not to weary the student by giving at once all the exceptional words of the language, we propose to speak now of simple matters.

#### § 424. THE GENDER OF IRISH WORDS.

Beings possessing animal life are divided into male and female, and the words which are NAMES for beings of the male sex are said to be of the masculine gender, and the words which are NAMES for beings of the female sex are said to be of the feminine gender.

Thus the following words are masculine: fear, a man : capall, a horse ; tarb (thor'-áv), a bull ; coiteac (Kel'-äch) ; Munster (Kel-oCH'), a cock.

These are femine : bean, a woman ; tair, mare ; bó, a cow ; cearc, a hen.

§ 425. But in Irish, as in Latin, Greek, and most other languages, even things without life are personified, and said to be either masculine or feminine in gender.

Thus the following words are said to be masculine :—(see vocabulary to the first part of Simple Lessons in Irish), *am*, time; *aoi*, lime; *arán*, bread; *bás*, death; *bainne*, milk, etc.

These are said to be feminine : *aitt*, a cliff; *áit*, a place; *coit*, a wood, etc.

§ 426. In English, the words “time,” “lime,” “cliff,” etc., are said to be neuter gender, that is—*neither* masculine nor feminine. In the older Irish, also, some words were regarded as neuter, and there are still a few traces of this in modern Irish.

§ 427. How are we to know what words are to be regarded as masculine and what as feminine? Not from the meaning of the words, but from their form, or, we might say, from their ENDINGS.

§ 428. Thus, as a general rule, all words are masculine which end in a consonant or two consonants, preceded by a BROAD vowel (*a, o, u*). For example, *am*, *aoi*, *arán*, *bás*, given above. This rule, of course, does not affect words like *cearc*, a hen, which is naturally feminine.

§ 429. Similarly, as a general rule, words are of feminine gender which end in a consonant or two consonants, preceded by a SLENDER vowel (*e, i*), as *áit*, *aitt*, *coit* above. This rule does not affect words such as *prince*, which is, of course, masculine.

§ 430. This use of masculine and feminine gender, for words denoting things without life, has an effect on the use of the pronouns for masculine (he), feminine (she),

and neuter (it). Instead of having three pronouns for masculine (he), feminine (she), neuter (it), we find as a rule only two pronouns, *sé*, *sí*;—*sé* being used for masculine nouns, and *sí* for feminine. As *Atá an fear fada, agus atá sé follám*, the grass is long and it *literally*, he) is wholesome. *Ní fuil an áit tirim, agus ní fuil sí follám*, the place is not dry, and it (*literally*, she) is not wholesome.

(See Vocabulary to Part I. of Lessons.)

§ 431. *Fuair úna cataoir úr as an margadh, áct bí sí briste ar an ród. Ní fuil an bótar bog; atá sé tirim anois. Atá an gual daor, ní fuil sé saor. Fuair mé eun ós, bí sé suas ar an aill. An bfacea tú an lion, atá sé síos as an tobar fás an láir ins an leuna; atá sí ós fós agus bí sí ar seacrán.*

§ 432. I have the hammer. It is not heavy. Nora has a hen, she is young. The grass is not green now, it is yellow. The weather is fine, it is warm (and) dry. There is a wood at the well, it is green. The door is strong; it is high and wide. The sack is wide, it is strong (and) heavy. Leave the flax on the floor, it is soft yet. The young cock is at the door' Our hammer is lost, it is not in the bag. They found their cow in the meadow. Dermot found his horse at the well. Brigid found her cow at the door.

## EXERCISE LXXIV.

§ 433. A sentence is a saying which conveys some complete meaning ; as *atá Tomás tinn* ; *ní raib Órígíó as an tobár iníu* ; *fuair an fear bás*.

§ 434. Every sentence may be divided into two parts : (1) the thing spoken about, or the subject of the sentence, as *Tomás*, *Órígíó*, *an fear*, above; and (2) what is said about the subject, as *atá tinn*, is sick; *ní raib as an tobár*, was not at the well; *fuair bás*, died.

§ 435. In the sentences above, the words *Tomás*, *Órígíó*, *an fear*, are said to be in the nominative case.

§ 436. In the sentences "Hugh burned the boat," "Art struck the horse," "the King killed the Druid," the words "boat," "horse," "Druid," are said to be in the objective case. For further illustration of the meaning of sentence, subject, case, etc., see any English Grammar. The objective case in Irish is commonly called the accusative.

§ 437. In modern Irish, as in English, the nominative and objective cases of words are the same in form.

§ 438. The article *an* aspirates the first consonant of feminine nouns in the nominative and accusative cases.



- An bean (van), the woman.  
 „ bó (Wō), the cow.  
 „ caora (CHaer'-ă), the sheep.  
 „ carraig (CHor'-ëg), the rock.  
 „ cataoir (CHoh'-eer), the chair.  
 „ feoil (yōl), the meat.  
 „ páirc (fau'-irk), the field.

The student should here look back at what has been said about the effect of aspiration on the sounds of the letters, especially at the beginning of words.

§ 439. TABAIR DOM AN CATAOIR. TABAIR AN FEOIL DO NÓRA. NÍ'L AN PÁIRC GLAS ANOIS. BÍ AN CAPALL AGUS AN BÓ AG AN TOBAR. NÍ'L AN CARRAIG AG AN DÚN ANOIS, ATÁ SÍ BRISTE SUAS. CUIR AN CAORA AGUS AN BÓ IN DO PÁIRC. NÁ FÁS AN BEAN AG AN DORAS.

§ 440. The tall man and the young woman. The woman died ; the man did not die. Do not leave the chair at the door. Do not give the hay to the ass. Do not give the meat to me ; give bread to me. The meat is scarce. I did not see your cow on the road (róo). He did not see the cow and the calf.

#### EXERCISE LXXV.

§ 441. Feminine words beginning with *o* and *u* are not aspirated by the article in the nominative and accusative.

- An siatlaid, the saddle.  
 An tír, the country land.

§ 442. ATÁ AN TÍR SAIBHÍR, ní fuil sí boct  
anois. Ní fuil mo tír saibhíR fós. NÁ  
CUÍR AN DIALLAID AR AN ASAL, ATÁ SÍ TROM.  
FÁS AN TEINE AR AN URLÁR. NÁ DÚN AN  
DORAS, ATÁ SÉ BRISTE. ATÁ AN CEARC  
(h-yarK) AGUS AN COILEAC AG ÚNA. NÍ'L AR  
NDIALLAID AR AN LÁIR.

The tillage field (gort) is not green, it is  
yellow now ; the pasture field (páirc) is  
green, it is not yellow. The mountain is  
high, it is between Armagh and the other  
mountain. Daniel O'Hea has the chair :  
he got the chair in the house. Do not put  
the thatch on the house yet, the weather is  
not cold, it is dry (and) warm. The winter  
is coming, it is cold (and) wet ; the harvest  
was dry (and) wholesome.

#### EXERCISE LXXVI.

TRANSLATION OF " THIS " AND " THAT."

§ 443. In the phrases, " this man," " this  
woman," and the sentences, " this house  
is on the cliff," " this meat is not fresh,"  
etc., the word "this" is translated into  
Irish by so (sú, *like su in suspend*).

§ 444. The word so always follows the  
noun to which it refers.

§ 445. It is not sufficient to say fear so,  
this man, bean so, this woman, etc. ; in  
translating "this" the student must always  
put the article an before the noun and the  
word so after it.

AN aill so, this cliff (the-cliff-this) ;  
 AN aimsir so, this weather ; AN maḡad so,  
 this dog ; AN bean so, this woman ; AN feoil  
 so, this meat.

§ 446. Similarly the word for "that" is  
 sin (shin, *like shin in shinty*), and the  
 article an must be used with it, just as with  
 so. As, an áit sin, that place; an capall  
 sin, that horse ; an feoil sin, that meat.

§ 447. ATÁ AN síODA sin ḡAOR áCT ATÁ  
 AN olann so SAOR. TABAIR ḡOM AN cÁTaoir  
 sin, TABAIR AN stól sin DO NÓRA. Suid  
 síos AR AN stól so, A PÁORuis: AN ḡruil  
 sgeul AR biCT áSAT inḡiu? AN ḡPACA tú AN  
 capall mór so? Ní PACA mé AN capall  
 sin. ATÁ AN coirce so GLAS, ATÁ AN seáSAT  
 so buíDE.

§ 448. Was this ship on the lake yet?  
 No. This wine is dear, it came to Ireland  
 from America. That wine is cheap. Put  
 that trout in the bag, and put this salmon  
 in the other bag. This salmon is fresh, the  
 trout is not fresh, it is not wholesome. This  
 man came home this morning.

#### EXERCISE LXXVII.

§ 449. If an adjective accompanies the  
 noun, the words so, sin, are placed after  
 the adjective, as AN stól beáS so, this little  
 stool. If two or more adjectives accom-  
 pany the noun, so or sin is placed last of  
 all : as, AN túirne beáS tROM sin ; AN tíR  
 áRSA, áluinn so.

§ 450. The word *úo* (oodh) is used after nouns in the same way as *so* and *sin*, as *an fear úo*, *an oíóce úo*, *an áit úo*. The word *úo* is never used except with a thing connected in some way with the person to whom you speak or write ; as, *an fear úo*, that man whom you have seen or heard of; *an oíóce úo*, that night you remember; *an áit úo*, that place you know well.

In Ulster the word *yon* is used in English just as *úo* is in Irish.

§ 451.

*arís* (ă-reesh'), again.

*riam* (ree'-ăv), ever (in the past).

*Ná cuir an sual duib úo ar an teine. Cuir an breac mór ins an mála, áct cuir an breac beag úo ins an abainn. Táinig an fear ós so a baile anois, bí sé in Albain. Ní faca mé an tír sin riam, ní raib mé in Albain fós. Fuair mé an diallaio so ins an siopa. Átá an seimreadó so fuar so leor anois.*

§ 452. I was not in that house, but you were in the house. This man was not in my house. I was going to Derry that night. but I came home again. I was never in that place. Were you ever on this lake? I was never on Lough Mask, but I was on Lough Owell, and I was on that little island. There is a big tree growing on that island. That big tree is not growing on the island now. I gave that shilling to Nora. That winter was cold, that autumn was warm. I was in the house that morning.

## EXERCISE LXXVIII.

## § 453. IRREGULAR WORDS, C.

Some few words are irregularly pronounced because some consonants in them are not pronounced fully.

§ 454. Thus in a few words the three consonants *ngn* are contracted to *N* in pronunciation.

*congnað* *not* *küŋg'-nä* *but* *kooN'-ä*, help.  
*iongnað* — { *üŋg'-nä* or } — *oo'-Nä*, wonder.  
                   { *iŋg'-nä*, }  
*oiongnað* — *diŋg'-nä* — *dee'-Nä*.

In Connaught, *kooNoo*, *eeNoo*, *deeNoo*.

## § 455. In many words

*tc* are *pron.* *τ* (*t=d+h*)  
*sc* — *c* (*k=g+h*)  
*bc* } — *f* (*f=v+h*)  
*mc* } — *mp*

Thus *séioŋe*, *pron. as séite.*  
*leasŋa*, — *leaca.*  
*lioimŋa*, — *líofa.*  
*O'ouŋcŋaŋs* (*O'Duffy*), — *ō dhuf'-ee.*  
*O'coŋcŋaŋs* (*O'Coffey*), — *ōküf'-ee.*  
*iomcŋa*, — *ūmpur.*  
*timcŋa*, — *timpāL.*  
*lútcŋa*, — *lúpaR.*

(This is not to be imitated.)

## § 456. The names of rivers are feminine.

*an bóinn* *ăn Wōn*, the Boyne.  
*an ŋeoīR* „ *yōr*, the Nore.  
*an ŋeapŋa* „ *var'-wa*, the Barrow.  
*an laoi* „ *Lee*, the Lee.  
*an ŋeapŋa* „ *ou'-ěl*, the Foyle.  
*an lifē* „ *Lif'-ě*, the Liffey.  
*an éīrne* „ *aer'-ně*, the Erne.  
*an mūaīð* „ *Woo'-ee*, the Moy.

§ 457. Cuir an báð beag so ar an laoi, agus cuir an long úr ar an Éirne. Ní fuil an bóinn leatán ag Droichead-Áta. Áta Baile Áta Cliat ar an liffe. Fág an báð ins an abainn úr. Ní fáca mé an báð ag dul suas an loch úr, bí se ag dul ar seachrán ar an loch. Fuair mé an báð beag so ar an loch agus táinig sé do'n oileán árd úr.

§ 458. The Moy is wide enough in Ballina. That young man got a salmon in the Erne. Put that book in your pocket, it is not heavy. This big book is heavy. That big wide book. The Foyle is wide at Derry. The Barrow, the Boyne, the Nore, the Foyle. I went from the Erne to the Lee. Dermot went on the Lee down to Cork, and he went from Ireland to Scotland. He was never in Scotland.

#### EXERCISE LXXIX.

##### § 459. IRREGULAR WORDS. CLASS D.

The pronunciation of every language changes somewhat with time, the spelling has to be changed to suit the pronunciation. There are thus many differences of spelling and pronunciation between Modern Irish as now written and spoken and the language as it was written and spoken centuries ago. But some common words, although their spelling has changed with the general change, have retained wholly or in part their old pronunciation. We have already met some specimens.

## § 460. PECULIAR VOWEL SOUNDS.

	Not	but	older Irish
ΔΣ	og	eg	(oc)
ΔR	or	er	(or)
Δ15ε	ag'-ě	eg'-ě (§ 181)	(o15ε)
Δ151	ak'-ee	ek'-ee (§ 181)	(o1c1)
beΔΣ	baG	beG	beΣ
RΔ1b	rav	rev	ro1be

## § 461. CONSONANT SOUNDS.

The consonants which have in some words retained, to an unusual degree, traces of an older pronunciation are *o* and *g*. At present *o* and *g* broad are pronounced with the guttural sound which we denote by the Greek *γ* at the beginning of words only. There is evidence that at one time *o* and *g* broad had this sound always, and some words retain it in whole or in part. Thus—

κρόα, *pron.* krō'-yā, or krōg'-ā, brave.  
 ο1αοα, — dee'-ā-yā, or dee'-āg-ā, godly.

§ 462. So οορυα, a fishing line (dhūr'-oo-ā) is in Donegal οορυα (dhūr'-ug-ā) ; and τεαγλας, a family (tei'-lāCH) is in Donegal τεγλας (teG'-lāCH, and in some places tev'-lāCH).

§ 463. At the end of words *o* broad is now silent. In Scottish Gaelic ruao, etc., are yet pronounced roo'-āy. Some terminations of verbs have preserved the sound partially in our Irish. Thus, the terminations -ao, -eao, of the 3rd singular active of verbs are pronounced as a rule as



-ăCH, a softened form of an older pronunciation -ăy. Again, the perfect passive terminations -aò, -eaò are pronounced in parts of Munster as -ăG, a slightly hardened form of ăy. Examples will be given in due course.

## EXERCISE LXXX.

§ 464. We have already seen that *atá cōta nuao ar art* (a new coat is on Art) is the Irish way of saying that Art is wearing a new coat. Thus also all sorts of burdens are said to be *on* a person, not only actual burdens of any sort, but such burdens as grief, trouble, anxiety, anger, pain, hunger, thirst, etc.

## § 465.

ocras (ük'-räs), hunger	tart (thort) thirst
tuirse (thursă, <i>see f</i> ), weariness	ualač (oo'-ăl-ăCH), a load, a burden
orm (ürm), on me	orrainn (ür'-en), on us.
ort (ürth), on thee	orraib (ür'-ev), on ye
aír (er), on him *	orra (ür'-ă), on them
uirrí (er'-ě), on her *	

\* Note that these two words are irregular in pronunciation.

§ 466. *Atá ocras ar Niall, atá tart ar Nóra. Tabair deoč do'n leanb, atá tart mór aír. Ní fuil tart orm anois, fuair mé deoč uisge síos as an tobar. An bfuil ocras ort? Ní fuil, ačt atá tart orm, tabair deoč dom. A díarmuid, tabair an fear so do'n láir, atá ocras uirrí. Ní fuil tart ar an láir úd, ačt atá ocras ar an asal ós so. Ná cuir ualač mór ar an asal úd atá tuirse aír anois, bí sé as an mar-*

ḡAD AGUS UALAC MÓR COIRCE AR A ÓRUIM.  
An bfuil tuirse ort? Suid síos.

§ 467. ATÁ TUIRSE ORM, I am tired.

leis do ḡsít (leg dhũ shgeeh) rest yourself, *literally*, let (away) your weariness.

Open the door, we are tired ; we are coming from Armagh. I am not tired, but there is a pain in my back. John is hungry. Mary is thirsty, Dermot is tired. Nora is sick. I am very hungry (great hunger is on me). Were ye very thirsty yesterday? We were, but we got a drink at that little well. That well is cold and wholesome. Dermot and Teig were in that place yesterday, and they were tired when they came home at (in the) night. Are you tired? I am not tired to-day. I was tired yesterday.

#### EXERCISE LXXXI.

§ 468.

aiṡmeula (ah'-vael-ä), regret	eagla(a Glä), fear
brón (brōn) sorrow	faicṡíos (fat'-hees),
doilḡíos (dhel'-yees), grief	fear, <i>Connacht</i>
mo brón (mũ vron), my	tinneas (tin'-äs,
sorrow, alas.	sickness.

§ 469. Ní raib ḡaeṡilḡe agam nuair bí mé óḡ, agus atá aiṡmeula orm anois. Atá brón mór orrainn anois, atá ar n-áair marb. Nuair táinig siad do'n áit úd, bí eagla orra. Táinig eagla orm, áct ní fáca mé tarṡbse ar bíṡ ins an áit sin. An bfuil faicṡíos ort? Atá tinneas trom ar do máair. Ní fuil ocras ar bíṡ orm, áct atá tinneas orm, agus atá tarc mór orm.

§ 470. Come in and sit down and rest yourself. Sit down on that little stool; do not sit at the door, the day is cold and wet. Is that woman sick now? She is not; she was sick, but now she is strong. Do not give me that meat, I am not hungry. That grave is not wide. That young beagle is lost; we did our best, but we did not find the fox or the beagle. Our oats (är-Ger'-kě) is growing in that place. Put that little boat in the river. The ship is on the Erne, and there is a tall mast and a big wide sail on her. Are you sick. No, I am in pain (a pain is on me). Good-bye.

## EXERCISE LXXXII.

### ASPIRATION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

§ 471. When an adjective follows a feminine noun in the nominative or objective case, the first consonant of the adjective is aspirated. Thus—

bean mór (ban Wōr), a big woman.

an bean mór (van Wōr), the big woman.

atá an bean mór as an tobár, the big woman is at the well.

But áit fíolláin (űL'-aun), a healthy place; atá an bean fíonn (iN) as an tobár, the fair-haired woman is at the well; ní bfuil Nóra beas as an doras, little Nora is not at the door. atá an bean mór (Wōr) so ruad, this big woman is red-haired, etc.

## § 472. WORDS.

cuairò (CHoo'-ee), went	fuáct (foo'-ăCHth), cold
cumha (koo'-ă), loneliness	slaḡoán (sLei'-dhaun), a
fiacaíl (fee'-ăK-ăl), a	cold
tooth	deirdeao (dae'-deo),
	toothache
tinneas fiacal, toothache.	
tinneas fairrḡe, sea-sickness.	

§ 473. Atá nóra beas in a luíḡe; fuair sí fuáct agus atá slaḡoán uirrí. An fiacaíl so agus an fiacaíl ú. Ní fuil ocras orm, atá tinneas fiacal orm anois. Cuairó Máire so h-Albain, agus atá cumha uirrí anois. Atá cumha ar Óiarmuid, atá a mac (wok) as out so tír eile.

§ 474. I have a cold, I am not hungry. I am thirsty, give me a drink. The little mare is thirsty. She is not hungry, she got hay and oats now. The white cow is in the meadow. Are you afraid? No, but I am sick, I have the tootache to-day, as the weather is cold and wet. Dermot O'Kelly was standing at the door, and he got cold in his head (in a ceann). Nora is lonely, her mother died and her brother and her sister went to another country. Do not stand on the road, the road is wet and you have a cold already (ceana).

## EXERCISE LXXXIII.

- § 475. 1. The white cow (is) young.  
2. The little cow (is) white.

Upon examining these two sentences, it will be seen that in the first the word

“white” comes before the verb “is,” in the second, the word “white” comes after the verb “is.” It is very important to note that in translating into Irish a sentence like the second above, the adjectives which follow the verb “is” are never aspirated or changed in any way.

1. Δτά αν βό βάν ός (Wō Waun).

2. Δτά αν βό βεας βάν, not βάν.

So the sentence τά αν βό βεας βάν would mean “The cow is small (and) white.”

§ 476. Níl ūna βeas tinn, áct Δτά tuirse uirri. Ná cuir an diallaio βeas ar an láir, áct cuir an dial laio mór so uirri. Ní fáca mé ōrigio βán as an tobár, Δτά sí ins an teac, agus Δτά brón agus cumá uirri. Cuaiō sorca síos an bócar mór anois. Δτά αν βό mór. Níl αν βό mór ins an leuna. Níl βό mór Δici Δτά βό βeas Δici.

§ 477. I got that little mare at the market. She is young, do not put a heavy load on her yet. The little mare is dear ; that big mare is cheap. That young woman is sick ; she has a cold. A big horse and a little mare. This horse is big, that mare is small. A long street. Conn has a crooked eye.

## § 478.

## EXERCISE LXXXIV.

Hurry, { *deifir* (*def'-ēr*), Conn. and Ulster.  
haste, { *deitneas* (*deh'-ēn-ās*), Munster.  
          { *deabao* (*d'-you'-ā*), Thomond.

Many other words are also used. *Deun deifir*, *deun deabao*, make haste, hurry.

§ 479. *Bail ó Dhia ort* ! God bless you (a blessing from God to thee). Often used as a salutation. *Bail ó Dhia ar an obair*, God bless the work ! *Níl bail air*, he is not doing well (used of sickness, etc.).

§ 480. *Cao 'tá ort* ? What is *on* you ? (what is the matter with you ?) *Cao'é 'tá ort* ? *Ceuro 'tá ort* ?

§ 481. "What" is translated in Munster by *cao* (*kodh*), in most of Ulster by *cao'é* (*Kū-dae'*, often *gū-dae'*), in Connaught usually by *ceuro* (*k-yaerdh*) or *cé* (*k-yae*).

§ 482. *le*, with; *leis an*, with the. (Compare *ins an*, in the.)

*Atá an bean ag dul síos an bótar, agus atá deifir mór uirthi. Cao 'tá ort, a bean cóir ? Atá tinneas mór ar mo máthair. Ní raib deifir ar bít orra, nuair bí sí ag dul a baile iné. Tabair deo' uisge dom, a Sheumuis, agus deun deifir; atá mé caillte leis an tarc. Cuair mo bó a baile leis an asal.*

§ 483. God save ye ! Ye are in a great hurry to-day, what is the matter with ye ? We are working at the lake. Did you see

a boat on the lake? A boat went over to the island this morning; there was a white sail on it, and there was a hole in the sail. Put another boat on the river. The big river is full, the little river is dry now. Were ye sea-sick when the ship was going over to Scotland? No, but we were very hungry. The blood is warm yet, the flesh is soft. That big dog is hungry. No, but he is sick.

## EXERCISE LXXXV.

ΔΤΑ AND ΔΡ CONTINUED.

- § 484. buile (bwil'-ě), madness.  
 fearγ (far'ăG), anger.  
 imnīðe (im'nee), anxiety.

Many other words are used for "madness"; báine (baun'-ě), mire (mir'-ě), cútać (kooħ'găCH), etc.

- § 485. ΔΙΑ οἷβ (yeev), not ΔΙΑ οὐίτ  
 (when speaking to more than  
 one person.)

Deannaćt uib (liv), not b. leat  
 (when speaking to more than  
 one person.)

§ 486. ΔΤΑ ΔΙΑΡΜΥΙΘ ΔΓΥΣ ΜΥΙΡĆΕΑΡΤΑĆ  
 ΔΓ ΤΕΑĆΤ ΑΣΤΕΑĆ ΔΡ ΑΝ ΔΟΥΡΥ. ΔΙΑ οἷβ !  
 CΑΘ 'ΤΑ ΟΡΡΑΙΒ ? ΔΤΑ ΔΕΙΨΙΡ ΜΌΡ ΟΡΡΑΙΒ.  
 ΔΤΑ ΙΜΝΙΘΕ ΟΡΡΑΙΝΝ, ΔΤΑ ΔΡ ΜΒΟ CΑΙΛΤΕ,  
 ΔΓΥΣ ΝΙ ΡΑΙΒ ΔΓΑΙΝΝ ΑĆΤ ΑΝ ΔΌ ΣΙΝ. Βί  
 fearγ ΔΡ Μ'ΑĆΑΙΡ; Βί buile ΑΙΡ. ΣΥΙΘ ΣΙΟΣ;  
 ΔΤΑ ΤΥΙΡΣΕ ΟΡΤ ΑΝΟΙΣ, Δ ΣΕΥΜΥΙΣ.

§ 487. Is the dog mad? No, he is hungry. The cow is at the door, she is very



hungry and thirsty. Are you angry, Dermot? I am not angry, I am anxious. What is the matter? My little book is lost, and I am afraid, as my father was angry when the other book was lost. The dog is mad, he is below at the well, but he is not drinking the water.

## EXERCISE LXXXVI.

§ 488. *Átás* (au'häs), joy, gladness, pleasure.

*lútgáir* (Looh'-yaur), joy, pleasure.

*bróo* (brōdh), pride, proud, joy.

*Rimeuo* (ree'-maedh), gladness  
(Conn.)

*Átás* is the commonest word used in Munster; *bróo* is usual in Ulster and Connaught.

§ 489. The word for outside, without, is *amuig*, older form *immuig* *pron.* as if *am-muic* (ă-mweeh'). So *astig* (ăs-teeh') inside, within.

*Amac*, out (after a verb denoting motion).

*Asteac*, in (after a verb denoting motion).

*Amuig*, outside, without (after verb denoting rest).

*Astig*, inside, within (after verb denoting rest).

§ 490. *Cuarò an bean asteac ar an doras*; *bí fearg uirri*. *Ní fuil sí astig anois, atá sí amuig arís, atá sí síos ag an tobac*. *Atá átás mór ar an atair, táinig*

a mác a báile iníóe, agus atá sé astiḡ ins an teac anois in a súíóe aḡ an teine. An bḡaca tú súiste astiḡ ins an sḡioból? An bḡuair tú an bó sin amuiḡ ins an leuna? Fudair an bean an bó, agus atá lútgáir mór uirri. Fan liom anois, ní'l deifir ar bí ort. Atá deifir mór orm a báile. Deun deifir. Ní faca mé an bean astiḡ nó amuiḡ, agus bí inníóe orm.

§ 491. Nora is delighted (great joy is on her), she found a bright shilling in her pocket. She did not find a shilling, she found a pound, and she and her mother are very proud (of it). They went out on the door, and down to the other house and in on the other door. They did not find the horse, and they are sorry; they regret (it). My brother went to another country yesterday; we are lonely now. He had a poem—"I am lonely now, Mary, my blessing and my pride." The valley is beautiful, and the little river inside. God bless the work!

#### EXERCISE LXXXVII.

§ 492. When a noun ends in *n*, adjectives which immediately follow it and which begin with *o* or *t* are not aspirated, as *bean ouḡ*, a black-haired woman; *bean tinn*, a sick woman.

Sometimes adjectives beginning with *s* are not aspirated, as *bean síóe* (*ban shee*), a fairy woman.

§ 493. Connáic (CHŭN'-ik, kŭN'-ik), saw  
(verb).

mín (mín), meal.

síroeoḡ (shee'-ōg), a fairy.

síuag síro (sLoo'-ă), the fairy  
host, the fairies.

§ 494. Δτά αν βεαν ουβ. Νί'λ αν βεαν  
βεαḡ (veG) ουβ. Cuir an mín (vín) buíro  
ins an mála úo. Ní raib an mín buíro, bí  
sí ḡeal. Δτά αν mín buíro pólláin ní fuil  
sí trom. Ní fáca mé ταιóḡse nó βεαν  
síro ins an áit úo. Nuair bí Oíarmuio ag  
dul a báile, connáic sé an βεαν síro ag an  
tobar, agus táinig eagla air. An bpaca  
tú an βεαν? Chonnáic mé an βεαν, áct  
ní fáca mé fear ar bíť. Ní fáca duine an  
Síuag Síro riám in áit ar bíť.

§ 495. Niall came home, he was afraid,  
he saw a fairy up in the fort. He did not  
see any fairy, the night was dark, he saw a  
light on the fort; there is no fairy in that  
fort, or in any other fort. A sick woman.  
There was a sick woman in the house, she  
was sitting on a stool at the fire. She was  
not sick, she was afraid and anxious. We  
were lonely yesterday. The drink is hot.  
The meal is heavy. Put the heavy meal in  
this bag. Dermot is tired.

#### EXERCISE LXXXVIII.

§ 496. THE FORM AN OF THE ARTICLE.

We have already seen that the ordinary  
form of the article "the" is an. We have  
also seen that after some prepositions the

longer and older form *san* is used. We have now to see that another old form *ant* is sometimes yet used.

§ 497. The form *ant* if the article is used before MASCULINE NOUNS, but only when these nouns are in the NOMINATIVE CASE; thus *ant uan*, the lamb; *otann an uain*, the wool of the lamb (genitive or possessive case), *leis an uan*, with the lamb (dative case).

We have already stated a rule from which the gender of most nouns can be easily learned from the ending of the word.

In the spoken language this *τ*, really part of the article, is pronounced as part of the following word, and hence we usually write *an τ-uan* (thoo'-än), *an τ-am* (thom), etc.

§ 498. *Connaic mé an piab dub inóe, amuis ar an sliab. An bean agus an τ-uan. Níl an τ-urlár glan: atá gual air. An bface sé an τ-iolar ins an spéir? Connaic sé; agus bí an τ-uan agus an τ-eun (taen) marb. Atá deifir mór ar an uan úo. Bí cumá ar an eun, nuair bí a máthair marb. Tabair an mín do'n eun sin, atá ocras air. Ná tabair an deoc úo do'n uan. Atá an τ-asál (thos'-ál) ag an doras.*

§ 499. The lamb is outside at the door. The horse and the ass are coming home from the well, they are not thirsty, they are hungry. The eagle is on the cliff, he is angry. The lime is white, the wall is black. Put the bread in your pocket, you are

hungry. The gold is heavy, the silver is bright. Put the knife on the floor, the floor is clean.

# EXERCISE LXXXIX.

§ 500. All burdens like rent, tax, debt, oppression, hard work, etc., are said to be *on* a person.

cáin (kaun), tax.

cíos (kees), rent.

fiac (fee'-äch), debt.

muirigin (mwir'-een), a burden, *usually means* a large family to support. In Munster, muirear (mwir'-ur).

§ 501. Atá obair mór orm anois. Ní fuil an obair úr mór. Ní fuil agam aet sort beas, boet, agus atá cíos mór orm. Atá an bean sin boet agus atá muirigin mór, lag uirri. Atá siad boet; atá cíos agus cáin mór orra, agus atá fiac orra. Níl an mín daor, atá sí saor anois, aet bí sí daor iné. Tabair dom an mín daor, atá sí úr, pollám.

§ 502. Is the rent heavy? It was heavy, but it is not heavy now; but the tax is heavy. There is a tax on silk, satin and wine, when they are coming to Ireland. The eagle went up in the sky, he was afraid. The lamb is inside in the barn. I saw Edmund inside; he has a heavy cold. Owen Roe was sitting in the saddle. The saddle is broad; it is soft, it is not hard. There is no saddle or bridle on my horse.

## EXERCISE XC.

## THE FORM OF ANT CONTINUED.

§ 503. We have seen that feminine words in the nominative and accusative singular have their first consonant aspirated. There is a peculiarity about such nouns beginning with *s*—for, not only is the *s* aspirated, but the *τ* of the article re-appears. Thus we say, not *an súil*, but *ant súil*, or as we usually write it, *an tsúil*, *an τ-súil* (thool).

## § 504.

*an tsráio* (thraud) the street.

*an tsuir* (toor), the Suir.

*an tsionainn* (tin'-äh), the Shannon.

*an tsúil* (thool), the eye.

*an tseanbean* (tan'-van), the old woman.

*biað* (bee'-ä), food.

§ 505. Connlaic Briġio an tsionainn ar maidin indiu, agus bí sí ouð. Atá an tsuir leatán go leor ins an áit so. Ní fuil an tsráio glan, atá sí bog. Ní fáca an tseanbean an maðað astiġ ag an teine. Atá ocras mór ar an maðað úd, ní fuair sé biað ná deoc fós. Fuair an cú biað, agus bí lútgáir air. Ná cuir cíos mór ar an talamh so.

§ 506. The Shannon is in Ireland ; the Moy is slow and wide ; this river is dark and cold. The Shannon is wide at this place, there is a beautiful ship on it now. Did you see the ship on the river ? His eye is black, her eye is blue ; the other eye is crooked. We are sorry, we are not angry.

I saw the high mountain to-day. The eagle did not see the light.

# EXERCISE XCI.

§ 507. It will now be seen that we have a clue to the gender of many words whenever we hear or see them in the nominative and accusative case singular. Thus from the following exercise we might conclude that *uisge*, *balla*, *baile*, *bainne* are masculine ; and *súiste*, *eagla*, feminine.

§ 508. *S* is never aspirated when followed by a consonant, unless this consonant be *t*, *n* or *r*. The reason is that the sound of *s*, that is *n*, could not be pronounced before the other consonants. Thus, *mo sgian*, *mo speal*, *mo smeur*.

§ 509. *Connaic an fear an speal agus an tsúiste (thoosh'-tē) ar an urlár. Atá an t-uisge so fuar, polláin. Fuair mé an t-uisge fuar ins an tobar. Fás an tsúiste ins an sgioból, atá sí briste. Ní raib an flait ós astig, áct bí an t-árd-rí istig in a luige, bí tinneas air. Atá sé marb leis an eagla. Ní'l an eagla orm. Ní fáca an capall an balla. Bí baile mór ar an oileán. Cuir an bainne ins an uisge. Tug Eudomonn buille trom do Miall, mar bí fearg air.*

§ 510. Correct the following:—*Atá an t-ait so polláin. Atá an tsolas geal. Fuair Nóra an uisge agus an peoil. Cuir an t-uisge fuar ar an im. Atá uatac mór ar an t-asal. Cuair an bó a baile leis an*



τ-uan. Ní raib an uan ós, bí sí mór. Atá an t-aill árd. Deun deifir leis ar t-obair so.

## EXERCISE XCII.

§ 511. "Niall owes Art a debt" is translated into Irish by Atá fiac as Art ar Niall, Art has a debt or claim on Niall. When the amount of the debt is to be stated, it is placed instead of the word fiac, as atá shilling asam ort, you owe me a shilling; I have a (claim of a) shilling on you.

### § 512.

an t-atair (thah'-ēr), the father.

an t-iomaire (tim'-ă-rě), the ridge.

an t-uball (thoo'-ăL), the apple.

punt, a pound.

shilling, a shilling.

pişinn (peen), a penny. Munster, pinginn (ping'-iu).

leit-pişinn (leh'-feen), a halfpenny.

§ 513. Cuir an pişinn úo in do póca. Nā fās an t-uball ar an urlār. Fuair tú uball uaim inóe; atá pişinn asam ort. Ní fuair mé aét uball beas uait; ní fuil aét leit-pişinn asat orm. Fuair Brígid caora ó Eudomonn, agus atá punt aige uirri. Ní faca mé an t-uball ar an iomaire, aét bí an fear as fās air, agus bí an fear tiug. Fuair an t-atair bás, agus bí cumá agus brón mór ar an mac. Bí mé as obair ó maidin go h-oróe, aét ní fuair mé pişinn nuad uait.

§ 514. This apple is sweet, that apple is bitter (*searb*). There is a young tree growing on the ridge ; the ridge is high, but the tree is not high yet. The father gave the apple to Edmond. The mother found the apple on the floor, and she gave the apple to the father (*oo'n atair*). I do not owe you a penny to-day ; I owed you a halfpenny yesterday.

## EXERCISE XCIII.

§ 515. Instead of saying that a thing *has* a certain taste, colour, shape, *etc.*, we say that the taste, colour, or shape, *etc.*, *is on* the thing, as in the following exercise :

## § 516.

*blas*, taste.

*dhāt* (*dhah*, *like* *tha in* that) colour.

*cuma* (*kum'-ă*), shape, form.

<i>caoī</i> ( <i>Kee</i> , <i>as -ky in</i> lucky	} shape, arrangement. way.
<i>deis</i> ( <i>desh</i> ) West Conn.	
<i>dhōig</i> ( <i>dhō'-ee</i> ) Ulster.	

§ 517. Look back at rule for aspiration of adjectives. After FEMININE nouns in NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE singular, the first consonant of following adjective is aspirated, as *min buide* (*min Wee*), yellow meal; *an tseanbean boct*, the poor old woman.

§ 518. *feuc* ! (*faeCH*, *Munster* *fīac* ! *fee-oCH'*) see ! look at ! as *feuc an fear boct as an doras*.

§ 519. Some phrases : Cíā cáoi 'bpuil tú ? (kee'-ă CHee Wil thoo), what way are you? Cíā an cúma (CHum'-ă) 'tá ort? how are you, what (is) the way that is on you? Cuir cáoi ar, repair, set in order; as cur cáoi ar, repairing.

§ 520. The relative pronoun *who, which, that*, before is, are, is not used in Irish; as, an fear atá, the man who is; an t-uan atá, the lamb that is; an áit atá, the place which is; na fir atá tinn, the men who are sick.

§ 521. So mbeannuigíó Dia duit, a tairós! So mbeannuigíó Dia is Muire duit, a nóra! Cíā cáoi bpuil tú iníu? Atá mé so láirí. Tabair dom an t-uall úo, an bpuil sé milis. Atá blas milis air so deimín, áct cuir an t-uall eile ins an mála. An bpuil Cormac as obair anois? Atá; atá sé as cur cáoi ar an teac, atá sé as cur tuiġe (thatch) air, mar atá an aimsir fuar, pluú. Nuair bí an bean boct as cur cáoi ar an áit, fuair sí an t-airġeao ins an tuiġe. Feuc an duine sin; atá airġeao aige orm, agus ní'l piġinn in mo póca anois.

§ 522. Atá cáoi máit ar Aoó, Hugh is in good circumstances. Ní'l cáoi (or dóis) ar Níall, Niall is not well off, is in a bad way.

§ 523. Bí Domnall boct, áct atá cáoi máit air anois. An bpuil Nóra sairóir? Ní'l; atá muiríġin mór uirri, agus atá cíos mór, trom, ar an talam atá aici. Feuc an t-iolar suas ins an spéir!

§ 524. The water is dark blue in colour (say, there is a dark blue colour on the water). This lamb is white. Nora is repairing the spinning-wheel, and Dermot is mending the stool. This chair is broken, and James is mending it (as cur caoi uirri). See the lamb that is in the meadow. See the turf (Wōn) that is on the floor, it (sī) is soft and heavy. Do not leave the broken stool outside; leave the stool inside and mend it. I owe Cormac a shilling.

## EXERCISE XCIV.

## § 525. SOME MORE EXAMPLES.

\*biseac (bish'-ăCH), improvement after illness.

donas (dhūn'-ăs), misfortune, ill-luck.

sonas (sūn'-ăs), fortune, prosperity.

leun (laen), woe.

seun (shaen), happiness.

náire (Naur'-ě), shame.

§ 526. Feuc an bean ar an aill ! Atá eagla uirri. Ní fuil eagla uirri anois, aet bí faictíos orm inoé. An bfuil náire ort ? Atá náire orm, mar atá beurla agam, agus ní fuil faeóilge agam fós, aet fuair mé leabhar beas faeóilge inoé. An raib do mátair tinn ? Bí sí, aet atá biseac uirri inoiu ; bí brón orrainn nuair bí sí tinn, atá lútgáir agus sonas orrainn anois, mar atá a slánte aici arís. An bfuil an bean úo

\* Munster, bish-oCH'.

SAIÖÜIR? Ní fuil; ATÁ SÍ AS OBÁIR Ó MÁIÖIN  
 SO H-ÖIÖCE, ÁCT ATÁ AN DONAS UIRRI ASUS NÍ  
 FUIL LEIÖPIÖINN AICI ANOIS, ASUS ATÁ FICE  
 PUNT AS AN ÖUINE EILE SIN UIRRI. SONAS  
 ASUS LÜÖÖÁIR, DONAS ASUS LEUN. SEUN ÖRT!  
 SONAS ÖRRÁIÖ ! ÖÁIL Ö ÖIA ÖRRÁIÖ, BEANNAÖT  
 LIÖ.

### § 527.

mo leun, my woe ; mo leun ſeur, my  
 bitter woe=alas !  
 FAIRÍÖR (often ſpelled FARAÖR), fä-r-eer'=  
 alas !

What is the matter with you ? Alas, I  
 have not father or mother, ſiſter or brother,  
 they all (ſIÖÖ UITE) died. I am unfortunate,  
 my country is unfortunate ; the other  
 country is fortunate. Did your father die ?  
 No (ní FUAIR) ; he was very ſick, but he is  
 better now ; he is ſtrong ; he is not lying,  
 he is up. The child did not come in, he  
 was aſhamed ; he is outside at the door.  
 Alas, the winter is cold, woe has come  
 upon the land ; the night is dark, there  
 is no light in the ſky ; the great ſhip  
 (LONG MÖR) is lying on the lake. There  
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 had a white ſail, and a tall dark maſt.



# INDEX

The number after each word refers to the section (§) in which the word, with its pronunciation and meaning, are first given. For facility of reference the words are grouped into (1) prepositions and pronouns; (2) proper names; (3) family names; (4) adjectives; (5) verbs; (6) nouns; (7) adverbs, conjunctions, particles, etc.

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 ʒear, husband, 262.  
 ʒearʒ, anger, 355.  
 ʒiaʒ, debt, 500.  
 ʒiaʒail, a tooth, 472.  
 ʒiaʒo, deer, 330.  
 ʒioʒo, a wood, 334.  
 ʒoʒmar, autumn, 410.  
 ʒoʒro, patience, 343.  
 ʒuaʒt, cold, 472.  
 ʒaʒa, blacksmith, 286.  
 ʒaʒar, goat, 286.  
 ʒaʒar, a beagle, a hound, 342.  
 ʒaeʒoilʒ, ʒaeʒoilʒe, the Irish or Gaelic language, 332.  
 ʒairc, laughter, 378.  
 ʒe, a goose, 313.  
 ʒealaʒ, the moon, 313.  
 ʒeall, promise, 313.  
 ʒemreʒo, winter, 410.  
 ʒiall, a jaw, 313.  
 ʒno, work, 356.  
 ʒnaʒo, love, 330.  
 ʒurʒe, praying, 326.  
 imnʒo, anxiety, 484.  
 ionʒnaʒo, wonder, 454.  
 laʒa, duck, 299.  
 lam, hand, 279.  
 lama, hands, 283.  
 laoʒ, calf, 330.  
 leaʒar, book, 236.  
 leonʒ, a child, 361.  
 leir-ʒrimn, halfpenny, 512.  
 loʒ, lake, 295.

leun, woe, 525.  
 luʒ, mouse, 299.  
 luʒe, lying, 325, 372.  
 luʒʒair, joy, pleasure, 488.  
 maʒaʒo, a dog, 335.  
 maʒaʒo ruʒaʒo } a fox, 335  
 maʒraʒo ruʒaʒo }  
 maʒ, a plain, 334.  
 maʒone, of morning, 369.  
 maʒaʒo, a market, 366.  
 maʒair, mother, 291.  
 min, meal, 493.  
 mire, madness, 484.  
 moimʒeur, meadow, 263.  
 muimʒille, sleeve, 422.  
 muirear, burden, family, 500.  
 muiriʒim, burden, family, 500.  
 muirnin, darling, 291.  
 naire, shame, 525.  
 naom, a saint, 279.  
 ocras, hunger, 465.  
 orʒce, night, 324, 410.  
 ʒaiʒoir, Lord's Prayer 397.  
 ʒian, pain, 348.  
 ʒiʒimn, penny, 512.  
 ʒimʒimn, penny, 512.  
 ʒunt, pound, 512.  
 raʒarc, sight, 342.  
 ri, king, 295.  
 rimeʒo, gladness, 488.  
 scolb, a scollop, splinter of wood, 354.  
 seaʒran, straying, 295.  
 seaʒb, possession, 360.  
 seaʒ, a hunt, 355.  
 sean-bean, old woman, 504.  
 seasam, standing, 372.  
 seomra, a room, chamber 406.  
 seun, happiness, 525.  
 ʒʒit, weariness, 467.  
 stʒeoʒ, a fairy, 493.  
 sionnaʒ, a fox, 336.

snuðal, walk, 286.  
 slaðoðn, cold, 472.  
 sliað, mountain, 330.  
 sluað srøe, the fairy  
   host, the fairies, 493.  
 sóð, pleasure, 334.  
 sonas, fortune, pros-  
   perity, 525.  
 surøe, sitting, 325, 372.  
 tarøðse, ghost, 324.  
 talam, land, soil, 279.  
 taraðair, an auger, 346.  
 tarð, bull, 424.  
 tart, thirst, 465.  
 teað, house, 299.  
 teaðt, coming, 295.  
 teaðlað, a family, 462.  
 teanða, tongue, 380.  
 tinneas, sickness, 468.  
 tráðnóna, evening, 330.  
 tuiðe, thatch, 326.  
 uaið, a grave, 323.

ualað, a load, a burden,  
   465.

uðall, apple, 286.

# VII. ADVERBS, CONJUNC- TIONS, PARTICLES.

a bú, to victory, 320.

aðt, but, 295.

amað, out, 489.

amuið, outside, 489.

arís, again, 451.

asteað, in, 489.

astið, inside, 489.

ðeana, already, before,  
   306.

ðoriðe, ever, 410.

þairíor, alas, 527.

inuðe, yesterday, 371, 374

inuiu, to-day, 371, 374.

nuair, when, 358.

riðm, ever, 451.